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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Some ten thousand persons assembled at the Winter Circus in Paris on Saturday to protest against what was called the assassination of Olivier Pain. M. Rochefort was the principal speaker. He denounced the English and French Governments on various grounds, especially repeating with bitterness his charges against the former. A resolution of a violent character, in harmony with the tone of his speech, was carried unanimously.

A correspondent of the Paris *Matin* has had an interview with Major Kitchener, and conversed with him on the rumours relative to Olivier Pain. The Major emphatically declared that he had never seen Pain, and had never ordered anyone to be shot who might have been mistaken for him.

The spread of cholera at Toulon is very serious, though the proportion of recoveries is greater than in last year's epidemic. Panic has set in among the inhabitants, and all who can leave have done so. The municipality has decided to form open-air camps outside the town for the poorer classes. The epidemic has broken out at Nimes and at other places in the South of France. It has also made its appearance in Algeria and in the neighbourhood of Genoa. At Marseilles the epidemic has slightly decreased. The Sanitary Commission has declined an offer from Dr. Ferran, the Spanish specialist, to place his services at the disposal of the authorities. Dr. Franck, secretary to Dr. Koch, has arrived at Marseilles with the object of further testing the microbe theory. Most of the choleraic cases are more rapid and complicated, showing typhoid symptoms. The disease continues to rage in the neighbouring villages. At Salon the deaths average six per day. At Marseilles during last month there were 2,311 deaths, of which 956 were from cholera—750 in the city and 206 in the hospitals.

The Rev. H. J. Huntington, the chaplain of the English Consulate at Marseilles, died on Saturday. Mr. Huntington, who graduated from Christ's, Cambridge, in 1846, was ordained in the following year, and had formerly been chaplain at Kissingen and Leghorn. He was appointed to the Marseilles chaplaincy in 1881.

The French Minister of Marine has published the following statement which he has just received from the officer in command at Obock :—"The place, which at the commencement of our occupation last year had not more than thirty native inhabitants, now numbers from 700 to 800, including about 100 Danakils, who came under the conduct of a very energetic leader to ask for work. The remainder are Somalis, Arabs, and Abyssinians. The Danakils are encamped around the factories, and the others have erected a temporary village upon the plateau above the sea, a number of native traders having come in to supply them and us with goods. The only trade at present is that effected by the natives in provisions; but two caravans, equipped by French merchants, are being got ready at Obock and Tandjurah to start for Shoa. They are well armed, for communications with Shoa have been very insecure of late, owing to the hostility of the Sultan of Aoussa. The river has been dry since the 10th of June, but plenty of soft water is to be had from the wells, but what is urgently needed is a large reservoir. The choice of the plateau of Cape Obock as a site for the encampment of troops is an admirable one, as the wind blows across it from the sea without first passing over any marshes or dry land. The general health is excellent, and I am convinced that if only the men would keep indoors during the middle of the day sickness would be very rare."

ITALY.—The cholera has appeared in the village of Trivio, near Mola di Gaeta, province Caserta, where there were suspicious cases as early as the 15th ult. After a death last week it could no longer be concealed, and a Government Commission was sent down to investigate the outbreak, which has been traced to a post parcel containing clothes which was sent from Marseilles to a woman at Trivio on the 6th. The syndic and a town councillor have been dismissed for concealing the outbreak from the Government. Four fresh cases were reported on Saturday, and others on Monday, besides a few isolated cases at Voltri, in Liguria. The epidemic does not, however, seem to be spreading, and the infected localities have been isolated.

Some curious facts connected with the Italian income tax have lately been published. The tax stands at the high figure of 13.20 per cent., equal to about 32d. in the pound, and is chargeable on all incomes of not less than £20 sterling. For 1883 the total income declared as chargeable was £29,319,621, of which £11,397,589, being the income of banks and other public companies, could not have escaped the taxgatherer. There remained only £17,922,032 as income declared by private individuals, representing an average income of 12s. per head only for every inhabitant of the kingdom. The average income of people employed in trade, commerce, and industries results as £26 only. Examining the number of contributors of trades and professions, according to the last census, it is found that of 20,252 lawyers only 8,745 are taxpayers, of 18,950 surgeons and physicians only 7,664, of 10,880 architects only 2,590. Similar proportions prevail through all classes of employment, and show that there is still a large field for the taxgatherer in Italy, who would be more successful if the rate of income tax were not at a point at which even conscientious people are tempted to defraud the revenue.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"The 22nd of August and three following days witnessed a highly interesting festival in the Sesia valley, on the skirts of the Alps, to the north of Novara. The 400th anniversary of the birth of the eminent painter, Gaudenzio Ferrari, called by some the Raphael of North Italy, was celebrated in a singularly appropriate and successful manner. At Valduggia, the sequestered hamlet where he was born, the festivities opened, and were carried on for the next three days at the neighbouring little town of Varallo, whose exquisitely beautiful situation and exceptional artistic interest heightened the charm of the commemoration feast. The town was prettily decorated for the occasion, and, though remotely situated and many miles from a railway station, was crowded by an influx of visitors, of all orders and degrees, from the representative of the Duke of Aosta down to the lowest peasant from some little village around. The authorities, members of the committee, and invited guests met at 2 on Sunday, the 23rd, in the hall of the School of Design, and then proceeded to the Piazza Ferrari. Here, within sight of the artist's memorial statue, of the church of the Madonna delle Grazie, that contains his great fresco, and of the sanctuary that towers on the heights above, and which he adorned with more of his masterly work, the inaugural ceremony took place. Professor Celesia's speech in eulogy of the illustrious Valsesian artist was listened to by an appreciative crowd of Valsesians, gentle and simple. For a foreigner, not the least striking feature was the display of the picturesque costumes of the peasants of the neighbouring valleys. The dress, which is extremely becoming, was assumed also on this occasion by some of the ladies present and their children. An 'occasional' hymn of praise, executed by the city band, with chorus, brought the open-air proceedings to a close. The succeeding ceremonies included, besides, the opening of a Fine Art Loan Exhibition of the works of Valsesian artists, ancient and modern, and the performance in the Church of the Madonna delle Grazie of a choral symphony, written expressly for the festival by Cagnoni, *maestro di capella* at Novara. At night the town was prettily illuminated, the tasteful and ingenious contrivances producing in the narrow streets and irregular picturesque *piazze* a better effect than is often obtained by more elaborate means. A Requiem Mass, also composed for the occasion by Cagnoni, and creditably performed by a numerous orchestra and chorus in the church belonging to the sanctuary on the hill, formed a worthy conclusion to the festival. Varallo is a town of some 3,500 inhabitants; but it would be very difficult to find in many a place of greater importance the will or the power to carry out an artistic commemoration in so thoroughly agreeable a manner. Nothing could exceed the courtesy shown by the authorities to the foreigners who attended. The festival, which passed off without a flaw, will not soon be forgotten by those lovers of art who had the good fortune to be present."

GERMANY.—The arrest of English tourists at Frankfort has been the subject of considerable comment from the German press. While it is generally condemned (and the defects of the Frankfort police have previously been strongly censured) the *National Zeitung* is disposed to believe, from the description given by the London papers of this regrettable misunderstanding, that under English laws and police usages the same fate might have befallen any five Germans who might have come under a false suspicion in London. It appears that the party were suspected of complicity in the robbery of £10,000 from the Imperial Bank at Hamburg on June 21. The Frankfort papers state, in extenuation, that shortly after four o'clock, about two hours after the arrests had taken place, the police officials called at the British Consulate, but that the acting Consul-General had left the office, the hour of closing being four o'clock.

AUSTRIA.—From Vienna it is reported that in the neighbourhood of Liabach, the capital of Carniola, immense damage has been caused by a tornado, which occurred there on the 30th ult. Roofs were torn off houses, and many homesteads were entirely swept away, with the harvest that had only just been stored in the barns. Orchards and avenues of trees have been torn up by the roots, and telegraph communication interrupted. Numerous edifices have been destroyed by lightning, and the unharvested crops utterly laid waste. In the deluge of water which swept over the ground a large number of horses, cows, and oxen were drowned, and the confusion was general, owing to darkness suddenly setting in. A goods train proceeding from Tarvis to Laibach was stopped by the rubbish which had accumulated on the lines. In Carinthia there have also been violent storms, which have destroyed the bridges. The rivers rising laid the houses and streets under water, while the quantities of rubbish brought down from the treeless mountains to the high roads have stopped all traffic.

RUSSIA.—The Czar and Czarina arrived at Kieff at six o'clock on the evening of the 28th ult., and were received at the station by the civil and military authorities. The Mayor, representing the inhabitants, offered their Majesties bread and salt, and the Marshal of the Nobility presented the Empress with a magnificent bouquet. Their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered by the people. A heavy rain prevented a review of the troops on Saturday.

SPAIN.—The capitals of sixteen provinces of Spain and several other large towns held demonstrations on Sunday against the conduct of Germany at the Caroline Islands. An increasing impatience is manifested at the public being kept in ignorance of the nature and progress of the negotiations between the two Governments. Already rumours are current that a powerful German squadron, now stationed at Zanzibar, under Admiral Paschen's command, may yet receive orders for the Pacific. The animosity displayed by Spanish merchants towards German firms is moreover beginning to call forth retaliatory measures on the part of the latter.

General Foster, the American Minister at the Spanish Court, has spent the last two weeks at La Granja, where, in conferences with the Foreign Minister, he has arranged the terms of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries. It is believed that its provisions relate chiefly to reforms of the Cuban Custom House regulations, and that it will settle the claims of American citizens upon Cuba.

Reports state that the cholera is decreasing in every province of Spain, and the proportion of deaths is also decreasing. The mortality for the past month from cholera amounts to nearly fifty thousand, and since the commencement of the epidemic in March it has destroyed ninety-six thousand lives. In the Spanish lines at Gibraltar the disease is increasing.

CHINA.—Filial reverence is the corner-stone of Chinese ethics, government, and society; the order issued to Christians to destroy the "Tablets" of their ancestors terrified all thinking men in China, who feared that it would uproot the foundations of society, and disintegrate the Empire; this was the point most insisted on in the Memorial (sanctioned by the Imperial Edict of Chia-ching) by which the Roman missionaries were expelled the Empire. This is still the greatest difficulty, says the British Consul at Newchang, the Christian missionary has to encounter. Chinese law is primitive in its incidence, and deals more with the group than the individual. The commonest group is still the family united by the family temple; other groups, such as guilds and trades unions, are formed on the model of the family. The individual is little accounted; he is legally but "yih tiao ming," a link in the chain of existence; rights of inheritance, sharing in the communal property, are dependent on the performance of certain "Sacra" to the ancestors. No marriage is legal unless certain ceremonies be gone through before the ancestral "Tablets." On the death of a man rich in individual estate a fee amounting almost to a legacy duty has to be paid to the ancestral temple, and the funds of the temple are administered by a committee for the benefit of the whole family. A newly-made Christian who refuses to subscribe to the temple, and still claims his share of inheritance, inflicts a pecuniary loss on his relatives which they naturally resent; on the other hand, the erasure of a man's name from the "Family Register" entails not only social ostracism, but often absolute ruin. There is in China a large class who have "tiu-chieh," *i.e.*, lost their status, either by being expelled the family, in which case they are "wulaiti"—outlaws (*lit.*, without anyone to depend on), or by wandering from home, when they are "liu-min"—vagabonds. Many of these unfortunates have become Buddhist priests and Christians. When such are converted to Christianity no difficulty arises (unless they persuade the missionary they are expelled the family on account of religion, when, in reality, they have been expelled for misconduct); but when a member of a family turns Christian, the money question is sure to crop up, and in many cases the Chinese authorities are given a considerable amount of trouble. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the Chinese authorities are averse to proselytising.

INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that, although recent telegrams from home seem to show that the frontier difficulty is settled, at least for a time, in India no one believes in the permanence of the settlement, and the conviction is strong and general that the crisis has only been postponed, and that Russia will seize the first opportunity to renew her encroachments.

The recent death of the Nyoung Yan Prince in Calcutta has, says the *Times of India*, been a source of much rejoicing to Theebaw and his associates. In Burmah itself there is said to be a strong suspicion that the Prince died of poison, administered by a secret emissary despatched from Mandalay, with instructions to worm himself into the confidence of the Prince, and then use a favourable opportunity for "salting his soup." The story may or may not be true. There is nothing inherently impossible or improbable in this suspicion, especially when we consider how unscrupulous the Court of Mandalay always have been. There are said now to remain three competitors for the throne of Burmah—namely, the Myngoon Prince, the Nyoung Oke, and the Nagaboo. The first of these may be considered as having the best claim, because he was nominated by his father on his deathbed, but was ousted from succession by the intrigues of Theebaw's prospective mother-in-law.

In reply to a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, urging that the recent war expenditure should be added to the debt, instead of being met by a suspension of productive public works, the Government of India states as follows :—"When the reductions were ordered war seemed inevitable. This would have entailed an incalculable addition to the unproductive debt; and since the expenditure on war preparations is of the nature of current expenditure it must be met from current resources, if this is possible, without an excessive increase of taxation or undue retrenchment. It is hoped that the fear entertained in April may not be realised, but the situation still demands caution. So far from relaxing the present measures of security, we must contemplate the possibility of being called upon to exercise still further economy. The sums made available for the Famine Fund are not in any degree affected by recent reductions, the frontier expenses being met by borrowed money."

CENTRAL AFRICA.—The *Indépendance Belge* announces that the two Portuguese explorers, Captain Capello and Commander Ivens, who started last year upon an expedition across Africa, have reached the Cape after a most adventurous journey through regions which no European has ever traversed. Leaving Mossamedes in March, 1884, with an escort of 120 men recruited along the coast between that place and St. Paul de Loanda, they reached Quillimane, upon the eastern coast, to the south of Mozambique, in May, 1885, after having discovered the watershed whence the rivers of Central Africa flow north and east towards the sea. They travelled over 4,500 miles of territory, of which 3,000 were totally unknown, and they discovered the sources of the Lualaba, an affluent of the Congo, which has been so frequently referred to at recent geographical discussions. They also came upon a region which is extraordinarily rich in copper, this being the district of Yaranganga, situated between the Lualaba and the Luapala. The chief of the country, however, was so hostile that they could not visit it in detail, but they think that as this was the first visit of white men his hospitality may be appeased by judicious presents. They also made a discovery which may be of great use to commerce and science. It has often been remarked that the venomous African fly, the tsetsé, which did so much mischief to cattle in the south-east of Africa and had almost extinguished trade between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal, had totally disappeared of late. Messrs. Campello and Ivens found that this fly was still very abundant further north, and that, as had often been stated before, it was always to be seen where there were plenty of elephants. Stanley, in the course of his travels, had observed the same phenomenon, and it follows, therefore, that the region explored by the two Portuguese travellers is rich in ivory. Their expedition was attended by great hardships, and they lost two-thirds of their escort before reaching Cape Town on the 16th of July, where they were entertained at a grand banquet. The *Indépendance Belge* adds that the two explorers started again at the beginning of last month for Mossamedes, with the intention of returning to Europe by way of the Congo.

TURKEY.—Sir H. D. Wolff was received by the Sultan on Saturday, and presented a message from the Queen, in which Her Majesty expressed the hope that, with the co-operation of the Sultan, she would be able to put an end to the complications existing in Egypt, and establish a state of affairs conducive to the rights of the Sultan, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and all other nations. The Porte subsequently objected to the word "co-operation," and another word was substituted. The Sultan made a gracious reply, and said he would designate persons to discuss with Sir Henry the questions relating to Egypt.

EGYPT.—A deputation of several thousand Europeans last week waited upon the Khedive at the Raseltin Palace, Alexandria, to thank him for his constant determination to maintain his original promise to indemnify the sufferers by the events of July, 1882, and to congratulate him on the recent equitable settlement. About 40,000 persons took part in the demonstration, of whom 6,000 were within the Palace and grounds. His Highness has since proceeded on a tour of inspection through the Delta in connection with the proposed irrigation works, accompanied by Colonel Moncrieff.

AUSTRALIA.—On May 8 a public meeting was held at the Church Society's House, Sydney, with respect to the fund for erecting a Chapter-house at St. Andrew's Cathedral, in memory of the late Bishop Barker. The Primate presided. The building, which is to include a Synod-hall, is to cost £3,500, or with accommodation for the Church Society and Diocesan Registrar, £5,000. Resolutions were adopted calling on Churchmen to co-operate with the committee in carrying out the work without further delay. A sum of about £420 was then collected in the room. Bishop Barry expressed a hope that the room might be ready for the meeting of the General Synod in October.

On June 30, the Primate presided at a public meeting of men and youths at the same place in furtherance of the objects of the Church of England Purity Society. Dr. Barry, Archdeacon King. Dr. Wilkinson, and others, delivered addresses, and the names of about fifty new members were taken.

The point of Dom, the highest summit (4,554 mètres, that is 14,941ft.) of Mischabel, in the canton of Vallais, has been ascended for the first time by an Englishman, named Carter, accompanied by the two guides Taugwalder and Umseng. This extremely dangerous ascent has never been accomplished before. The daring party afterwards returned to Randa without accident.

It is stated that the two ladies who were recently carried off from their homes in the town of Mezzovo by a band of brigands of the Turkish province of Epirus have just been surrendered by the robbers after the ransom of £T. 8,000 they demanded had been paid to them. Beyond their deprivation of liberty the captives had nothing to complain of in the treatment they received at the hands of the brigands.

It appears from the late Budget speech delivered in the Melbourne House of Assembly by Mr. Service, that the total revenue of the colony for the year 1884-5 was £6,604,727, an increase of £108,849 above the estimate; the expenditure for the same period being £6,212,517. The current year's revenue, with this balance added, is expected to reach over £7,000,000, and the expenditure is set down as something more than £50,000 less than that. The Government will be able to meet engagements to the extent of £3,000,000 in October next, and after that, until 1894, the colony will not have to clear off more than £1,000,000 annually of its indebtedness. In 1894 a sum of £2,000,000 will have to be redeemed, and then until 1898 there will be no other large amount to meet. The present public debt of the colony of Victoria is £31,757,407, of which £21,000,000 has been incurred for constructing railways. Many of these railways are now announced as paying for the first time. At the end of the current year a surplus of £46,000 over interest and working expenses is "expected."

An extraordinary clerical *fracas* has taken place at Polski, in Croatia. During an election in connection with an ecclesiastical congress, Bishop Zioko had to rebuke one of the priest candidates for his intemperate zeal as an agitator. After the election this priest chased the Bishop through the streets to his lodgings, and there beat him unmercifully till the Bishop's cries brought a crowd to the rescue.

A Roman correspondent sends to the *Pester Lloyd* an account of an ancient domestic *sacellum* lately dug out in the laying out of the new street Via dello Statuto, nor far from the place known as Delle Sette Sale. The chapel, dedicated to the tutelary divinities of the house, is built of beautiful marbles, and contained in a niche a statue of Isis, with the usual representation of the sun. Other niches had small statues of Jupiter, Diana, Hercules, Mars, Bacchus, and Mercury.

Notwithstanding the circulation of contractory reports, the counting of the vast amount of Government treasure in the San Francisco sub-treasury has been in progress for more than a week. It seems that the report that there was a dispute between the old sub-treasurer, N. S. Spaulding, and his successor, S. H. Brooks, as to the proper manner of counting the coin is not correct. It has been estimated, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, that there were stored away in the vaults about 100,000,000dols. in gold, and nearly half that amount in silver. When questioned on the subject by a reporter, Mr. Spaulding said, "Mr. Brooks and myself have had a perfect understanding ever since I was instructed to transfer this office to him. If the money was to be counted piece by piece one man could only handle about 15,000 dols. a day in silver and about twenty times as much gold. If anything but money is found in the sacks after I have turned over the office I do not wish any blame to be attached to me. Therefore the present method is the proper one to pursue. Every sack of coin is opened, poured out

into a hopper, and after being put back into the sacks is weighed and transferred to another vault. In each sack of silver there are 1,000dols., and 20,000dols. in gold are put in each of the other sacks. It will be seen that this examination of the coin is necessary, for the reason that if anything improper is found in the sacks of coin after I have left the office no odium can be attached to me." Accepting an invitation, the reporter accompanied Mr. Spaulding down into the vaults where the coin was being rapidly handled. Twenty-two men were engaged in the operation. Silver dollars in 1,000dol. sacks were being examined and weighed with such rapidity that at the present rate 1,250,000dols. a day is being counted in silver, while more than fifteen times as much gold can be handled when the vaults containing that metal are reached.

## IRELAND.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Boyd, Q.C., LL.D., to the vacant judgeship in the Bankruptcy Court.

According to present arrangements the Lord Lieutenant will remain three days in the neighbourhood of Belfast—from the 7th to the 10th of September. On the latter day he will visit the Giant's Causeway, and will be the guest of Sir Hervey Bruce for the night. On the 11th he will visit the city of Derry, and will thence proceed to several towns in Northern Ulster. His Excellency also contemplates a short sojourn in county Donegal.

An illustration of the energy displayed by the Nationalist party in Ireland in the endeavour to capture seats from the Loyalists, especially in Ulster, is to be found in the city of Londonderry, which for the last thirteen years has been held continuously by the Conservatives in the person of Mr. Charles E. Lewis, M.P. The organs of the Nationalist party loudly proclaim that they are sure of an overwhelming majority on the new register, and it is expected that one of the prominent men of that party will be run against the sitting member. By way of preparation for the revision and election, the Nationalists have for months past had a large and special staff, some drafted from Dublin, at work on the spot, and the result has been such a crop of registration work as will sorely tax the patience and endurance of the revising barrister. The city contains only about 29,000 inhabitants. The present register has on it, including lodgers, 2,131 names. The new lists, as issued by the town clerk, contain no less than 6,664 names, or about one in each 4½ persons of the entire population of men, women, and children. But on investigation it is found that no less than 1,728 of the 6,664 are objected to officially by the town clerk as disqualified, while 1,050 persons are twice, or more than twice, entered on the lists. Furthermore, the respective parties have served in all 1,402 householder claims, besides 185 lodger claims. Turning to objections, no less than 3,395 objections have been served by the parties to those on the voters and claimants' lists, in the proportion of 1,767 by Conservatives and 1,628 by Nationalists. Notwithstanding that the voters' lists contain 6,664 names, and the claimants' lists 1,587 more, making in all 8,251, it is not expected that the real voting strength of the new register when revised will exceed 3,900, though numerically, owing to duplicates remaining, it may be more. This will be in the proportion of about 1 to 7½ of the population, which will be a large proportion. The sitting member's agents, though making no boast of the probable result, have long been sedulously at work on the registration, and have the great advantage of long experience, as the registration work has during the whole of Mr. Lewis's membership been carefully attended to year by year. They profess to be by no means afraid of the contest in November, which will excite the greatest interest in the whole of Ireland, especially in the north.

The electoral campaign was begun on Monday with the holding of demonstrations all over the country, where the people were addressed by Home Rule members of Parliament and Roman Catholic priests, the keynote of whose speeches was that struck by Mr. Parnell last week.

At all the branch meetings of the National League on Sunday the six resolutions adopted by the Irish Parnellite members recently in Dublin were received from Mr. Harrington, and in every case were warmly approved. The Midleton (county Cork) Board of Guardians have adopted the following resolution :—"That we condemn and repudiate the action of those boards of guardians and others in presenting addresses to Lord Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on his present tour through the country, inasmuch as he represents a system of government which has been the bane and ruin of our country, and we advise all national boards to abstain from such addresses, which may be turned to advantage by the enemies of this country as showing a popularity which really does not exist." Two members objected to the resolution, as it had nothing to do with the business of the board, but the Nationalist majority insisted on its being put.

Arrangements have lately been made to carry out a number of evictions on the properties of Colonel Tighe and Mr. Caulfield, at Mullinavat, Kilkenny, but owing to the organised and determined resistance offered by the people, the officers of the law, although supported by a large force of constabulary, have been unsuccessful. On Thursday week another attempt was made with the aid of 100 of the constabulary to carry out the evictions, but the chapel-bell was kept ringing from an early hour in the morning, and a crowd of about 2,000 collected. Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, requested the Rev. Mr. Neary to stop the bell as it was being rung for an illegal purpose. Mr. Neary declined to do so, and Mr. Bodkin stated that he would have it stopped by force. Mr. Neary, going into the chapel yard, said that those who stopped the bell would have to pass over his body. No attempt was made to follow up the threat, but stones were thrown at the police, who had to retire. The Riot Act was read, but Mr. Neary interfered and prevented any collision. When informed by Mr. Neary that the tenants were determined to resist all attempts at eviction, Mr. Bodkin found that the necessary writs had been forgotten, and so had to withdraw the police. The under-agent has been reprimanded by the Government in a letter from Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, the Under-Secretary to Captain Hamilton, Colonel Tighe's agent, which was published in the newspapers before the captain received it. The latter replies through the newspapers that the special bailiff referred to showed him a bundle of papers at his office which he believed to be the warrants. The failure of the expedition was, he says, due to the smallness of the force sent with him. In consequence of a report that another attempt would be made to carry out the evictions, the chapel bell at Mullinavat was again rung early on Monday morning, and some 4,000 men, armed with pitchforks, scythes, axes, cudgels, &c., gathered together.

In Tipperary on Tuesday there was an extraordinary run upon the local branch of the Bank of Ireland. About thirty farmers were waiting outside from a early hour, and when the doors were opened they at once drew their money in gold. The run continued during the day, and before the hour of closing came the panic had increased, and the office was crowded. A herring huckster named Laddy Dwyer drew £520, bringing out the gold in his apron. Others took it in their handkerchiefs and hats. The run was so great that the two boxes of gold received had to be supplemented by a third. This is said to be the natural result of certain vindictive articles suggesting a run because the governors of the Bank of Ireland declined to make the advances asked for by the Munster Bank.

Some riotous proceedings took place in Galway on Monday night on the occasion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor delivering a public lecture. It is said that a number of soldiers smashed the windows of a house, and the populace, seeing a picket of soldiers appear in the street, groaned at and jostled them. The soldiers drew their bayonets, but the mob were kept back by some of their friends. A detachment of soldiers afterwards met a torchlight procession, and the burning flax was shaken upon their heads. Their comrades, hearing of the occurrence, turned out and retaliated upon the crowd. Eventually the police dispersed the mob.

Lord Mayo, replying to an application from his tenants for an abatement of rent, states that upon the withdrawal of a resolution which threatened to pay no rent unless an abatement was given, he would consider the case of individual tenants, but he could not be expected to make reduction in cases where the Land Commissioners had done so.

Early on Monday morning a large party of disguised men visited the house of a farmer named Griffin at Ardfert, near Tralee, co. Kerry. They attacked the dwelling-house and smashed two agricultural machines and various implements. Before leaving several shots were fired at the house, but fortunately none of the inmates were injured.

At one o'clock on Wednesday morning a number of disguised men marched through Killarney singing National songs. They smashed the windows of Lord Kenmare's estate office, and also the windows of a local solicitor. This is the second outrage of the kind during the week, the windows of the Town-hall having been smashed on Sunday night. The house of William Feahy, bog ranger to Mr. Sondes, J.P., at Kealed, near Listowel, was burned to the ground at an early hour on Wednesday morning.

## POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., has been offered and has accepted the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on Mr. John Fowler, C.E.

A meeting of the South African Committee and of the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society was held on Monday; Sir William M'Arthur, M.P., in the chair. The following resolution was moved by Sir T. Fowell Buxton, seconded by the Rev. J. O. Whitehouse, of the London Missionary Society, and carried unanimously :—"That this committee desires to express its deep regret at the supersession of Sir Charles Warren before the completion of the important undertaking which was entrusted to him with the full approval of the nation; and the committee is also of opinion that his premature return to England is calculated gravely to jeopardise the security of the good work which he has accomplished. That having regard to the passage in the Queen's Speech in which the establishment of British authority in Bechuanaland is announced, the committee must express its most earnest desire that the Government will not take any step which would encourage the freebooters, but will strictly adhere to the policy by which law and order had been restored to the Protectorate. The committee further regrets that the Government had not taken advantage of Sir Charles Warren's ability and practical knowledge to settle the affairs of Zululand and Basutoland."—Mr. W. E. Forster, in expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, said that he greatly feared that the good which Sir C. Warren's mission had effected would be undone, and that great and unnecessary expense would hereafter have to be incurred in order to put matters straight.—On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Clayden, the committee passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Forster for his invaluable services, and expressed their reliance upon his continued co-operation.

Lord Lyveden, who up till recently has been a Liberal peer, wrote as follows to a Conservative meeting held in Oundle Market-place last week :—"I need not assure you I most heartily wish him (Lord Burghley) success at the coming election, and I see no reason to fear it for him if we all collectively and individually support him with a will. I have a much higher opinion of the intelligence of those about to be enfranchised than our opponents have, and I do not believe they will swallow so easily all the high-sounding platitudes so liberally bestowed upon them by those who claim the right to be their only friends, and wish to make them believe they have only to vote for a Liberal to get five acres of land, to be stocked by the Government, and a well-furnished cottage each for nothing. If they will only take the trouble to work it out, they will find that in England and Wales there are 37,000,000 acres of land, and a population now about 26,000,000; so that if this was divided there would be an acre and a quarter for each man, woman, and child; some land, of course, good, some bad, and they could not all have the good, besides which the population is always increasing and the land is not; and I suppose the most advanced Radical will not venture to say a man and his family can live on an acre and a quarter of land. Let any one read the accounts of the life of the French labourer, with three or four acres of land, and he will at once say it is anything but rosy, and that a well-paid labourer, with the hall or parsonage to fall back upon in time of sickness, is in a far more enviable position. Another favourite remedy of the Radical for the hardships under which he says the labourer groans is the disestablishment of the Church. I feel convinced that if this ever takes place it will be one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the country. The Church costs the working-classes nothing, absolutely nothing, although the wily agitator would make his dupes believe it did. I ask those who wish to know the truth to read Mr. Gladstone's words, written on November, 19, 1884, in answer to a correspondent who asked him if the clergy of the Church of England were State-paid. It is clear enough and short enough. He begs to inform him that the clergy of the Church of England are not State-paid. The same question was asked Lord Salisbury, and much the same answer given; but this last opinion will have no weight with a Radical. I believe the clergy and Bishops of the Church of England to be the best-abused class in England; at the same time the most hard-working, self-denying, zealous men in the land, taking the most affectionate interest in their parishioners, and doing all they can to ameliorate their condition, as well as attending most conscientiously to their spiritual wants."

The Postmaster-General has issued the following circular to Post-Office *employés* for their guidance during the General Election ;—"In anticipation of a general election, the Postmaster-General thinks it right to point out that, although officers of the Post-Office are no longer under any electoral disabilities, it is expected of them, as public servants, that they should maintain a certain reserve in political matters, and not put themselves forward on one side or the other. This is especially the case with postmasters, whose study it should be to retain the confidence of their neighbours, and to carefully avoid doing anything that may lend colour to the suggestion that in the discharge of their official duties they are influenced by political or party motives. The Postmaster-General feels sure that within the Department these views are very generally held and acted on; and yet, in order to set at rest certain questions which arose at the last General Election, he thinks it well to lay down the following regulations, viz. :—1. That no postmaster or other servant of the Department shall serve on a Committee having for its object to promote or prevent the return of a particular candidate. 2. That he shall not support or oppose any particular candidate either by public speaking or writing. 3. That no notice soliciting votes for any particular candidate shall be affixed either within or without any Post-office or other building under the control of the Department, and that within such buildings no memorial or address with a party object shall be for signature or be exhibited. If, as occasionally happened at the last General Election, a mail cart have affixed to it a placard soliciting votes for a particular candidate, it will be the duty of the local postmaster to have such placard immediately removed, and to take the earliest opportunity of cautioning the contractor against a repetition of the impropriety. Although these regulations are laid down in anticipation of a General Election, it is to be understood that they are to apply to all future elections, whether general or otherwise."

Speaking on Wednesday night at the inauguration of a Conservative club in the St. Helens district, Mr. H. C. Richards said it was impossible to regard the Marquis of Hartington's utterances as any indication of a Radical programme. Such a speech would only reassure those who had temporarily lost their reason or their memories. His previous promises of 1880 and 1882 had all been dashed to the ground by the sterner stuff in the Cabinet, and it was absurd for the Marquis to ask the Conservative party to coalesce with him or them on the base of a patriotic understanding, when the guiding spirit of the Cabinet talked of ransom of land in England, and described the Government of Ireland as worse than that of Poland.

Sir William M'Arthur, M.P., candidate in the Radical interest for the Western Division of Newington, addressed a crowded meeting on Tuesday at the Lecture-hall, Carter-street, Walworth, presided over by Mr. Alfred Pocock. When the candidate came on the platform he was received with cheers and groans. Sir William M'Arthur said that some time ago he wrote a letter stating that he should retire, because he thought it was due to the 60,000 electors that he should do so. And even had another member been added to the representation he should still have retired. But when Lambeth, instead of having two members, was to have nine, he had been waited upon by a number of gentlemen and asked to stand for West Newington. He consented, and his reasons were, first, because there was no division in Lambeth in which he had so many personal friends, and next, because he believed Newington was thoroughly Liberal. He was not aware of anything he had done to forfeit their confidence. He had honestly and faithfully served the borough. The hon. member then stated his views on current political questions.

Mr. T. W. Boord, M.P., addressed a meeting of the Conservative electors of the St. Nicholas, Deptford, polling district of the borough of Greenwich, held on Monday night. Mr. Boord said the object of the meeting was to form an election committee for St. Nicholas, one of the ten districts into which the new borough of Greenwich is divided. In ordinary circumstances he would not have come before them until these committees had been formed, but the circumstances in which they found themselves were somewhat peculiar, and he hoped altogether exceptional in the annals of the Conservative party, and the reason he was attending these preliminary meetings was that he might meet the electors and answer any questions which might be put to him on this or more general subjects. Mr. Boord then referred to the past history of the borough, to the fact that in 1873 he successfully contested a seat which for twenty-one years had been considered a Liberal pocket borough, to his having been returned in 1874 by a number of votes in excess of those given to Mr. Gladstone, and to his return, with Baron Worms as a colleague, in 1880. He based his claim to represent Greenwich in the future on what he conceived to be some slight services rendered to his party and to the constituency in the past. He claimed also that he had some right to choose any one of the three seats into which the old borough was divided, provided it could be proved that he had done his duty in the past, and that all three boroughs were willing to accept him. No one had ventured to allege that he had failed in his duty, for the simple reason that they could not prove it, and all three constituencies—viz., Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford—had expressed their willingness to receive him as their candidate. He made up his mind on December 4th last, and chose Greenwich; that decision was communicated to Baron de Worms, and on the following Monday, with a full knowledge of that decision, Barom de Worms went down to the Greenwich Conservative Club and announced his intention of standing for the borough. Mr. Boord then referred to the means which had been suggested to put an end to "this most disreputable spectacle, an incident which is sufficiently uncommon to attract attention throughout the country," and said that with regard to the abortive attempt at arbitration he could not understand how men of common sense and common honesty could act as Baron de Worms's association had done—in withdrawing from a negotiation into which they had deliberately entered. He had done everything he could to put an end to this scandal except to retire himself, and that he would not do. Answering a person in the body of the room, Mr. Boord said he did not go to Woolwich, as he had been often advised to do, because Mr. Hughes was already there as a candidate. Nothing now remained but to go on, and go on he should. As far as general policy went his course would be the same in the future as it had been in the past—a staunch and firm support of the Constitutional party.

Lord Ripon, speaking at a meeting of the Liberal Association of the Ripon Division on Monday night, accused the Conservatives of masquerading in Liberal costume for the purpose of securing votes, and of intimidating the electors by throwing doubts on the secrecy of the ballot. If, he said, the nation desired a reform of the land laws, local government placed on a popular basis, the housing of the poor to be really improved, good government of the colonies, and a foreign policy respective of the rights of others, they would vote for the Liberals, to whom they owed all the great reforms of the last half-century. He devoted some attention to the constitution of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression, and expressed a belief that those who managed the Conservative party began to be a little afraid as to the results of their promises, and began to perceive that if it was supposed they were about to enter upon a policy of protection, open or disguised, they would lose any chance of obtaining support from the working classes in any part of the country.

Mr. Healy, M.P., addressing a National League meeting at Killarney on Saturday, said the farmers in that district had been very much rack-rented, and, bearing in mind the evictions that had taken place, it was no wonder that they were assembled there in thousands that day. Landlordism would only be continued so long as it was profitable, and why should they not make it unprofitable? By the efforts made during the last few years the people were now secure in their holdings so long as they paid their rents. But the object of the Irish party was that they should be secure in their holdings without paying any rent. The reductions made under the Land Act were illusory and worthless in face of the enormous reduction in the price of all kinds of produce, and therefore this question of rent was intimately associated with the question of the purchase of their holdings. He advised tenants to act in a body about their purchases, and not to bid too high a price. He condemned outrages of all kinds, but more especially moonlight outrages, although he believed some of the latter were committed by the police and the land agents; and he urged the people to form vigilance committees for the detection of outrages committed by the police and the landlords.—Mr. O'Brien, M.P., who also spoke, said they now gave the English people an opportunity of saying whether there should be peace or war between the two countries. There was a truce at present. He hoped that truce would continue, but let not the English people mistake their attitude. Mr. Parnell's eighty Irish members would fasten in the flank of the English Parliament and rankle there like a spearhead. Mr. Parnell was bound to win, and nothing but the madness of the Irish people themselves could defeat him.

Addressing a National League meeting at Rathnagan, county Kildare, on Sunday, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., said those who committed the crime of land-grabbing should be treated as enemies of the Irish cause. They must do nothing illegal; but as an eminent British statesman had said of another crime, "Let them say of those who committed it, Unclean, unclean!"

An extraordinary scene took place last week at a political meeting at Yeovil. Mr. Ashworth, a Conservative lecturer, was to deliver an address, but a large body of Liberals present incessantly interrupted him. Cheers were raised at intervals for Gladstone, the Conservatives replying by cheers for Lord Salisbury. Mr. Ashworth was charged by a working man with telling a deliberate untruth respecting the *Standard* newspaper, which he had said belonged principally to Mr. Chamberlain. The *Standard* and Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed that the statement was entirely devoid of foundation, and the former had threatened legal proceedings against Mr. Ashworth. The meeting closed with the singing of "Rule Britannia," in which both parties joined. The police was called in to protect Mr. Ashworth, who was hustled as he left the hall, and was followed to his hotel by several hundred persons making hostile demonstrations.

An elector of North Staffordshire recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain stating that at a meeting at Waterhouse Mr. R. W. Hanbury, late M.P., for North Staffordshire, had said that the advocacy by Radicals of free education was free humbug; that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, among others, were managers of the Grammar School endowment at Birmingham, which yielded an annual income of £27,000; that the annual cost of education in Birmingham was £20,000; and that the managers of the endowment could pay for this and have a balance of £7,000. The correspondent asked whether these statements were

founded on fact, and he has received the following reply :—"*Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, Aug.* 24, 1885.—Sir,—If Mr. Hanbury made the statement you ascribe to him, I regret to say that he must have done so knowing it to be entirely false. I have never been on the management of the Birmingham Free Grammar School. I took an active part in Parliament and elsewhere in opposing the scheme of the Charity Commissioners, which destroyed absolutely the free character of the school. Mr. Hanbury was in the House at this time, and I believe voted against me and in favour of the scheme of the Commissioners. The management of the school, which is largely composed of co-optative members, has no power under the scheme to exceed a certain proportion of free admissions. You will see, therefore, that Mr. Hanbury is inaccurate in every point—not more so, perhaps, than the Tories usually are.—Yours obediently, J. CHAMBERLAIN."

## THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON LIBERAL MISRULE.

The Attorney-General, Sir R. E. WEBSTER, Q.C., addressed a public meeting at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Thursday night, in furtherance of his candidature for the representation of the county of the Isle of Wight in the Conservative interest. He said he had a serious indictment against the Liberal party. He was not going to use strong or abusive language, but he asserted that the Liberal party neglected the interests of Old England. His opponent, Mr. Ashley, had admitted in a speech to the electors that the late Government had made mistakes in Egypt, but he said that those mistakes were due to the fact that they were desirous of carrying out the pledges which had been made by a Conservative Government. Now, he appealed to right-minded Liberals and all who had studied the history of the Liberal mis-government of Egypt during the past five years, was there ever a more absolute absurdity—he would use no stronger term—than to allege that the mistakes and gross blunders which had cost the lives of the noblest men that had ever bled for this country, including numbers of our private soldiers, whose lives were as precious to their families as those of any in the land, and which had cost the world the lives of thousands of Arabs and other natives of Egypt, who also had a right to be considered—was there ever anything more absurd than to suggest that all those mistakes and blunders had been caused by fulfilling the pledges of the Conservative Government? He would ask them to consider a few of the facts connected with the mistakes in Egypt, and see how they were affected by the pledges of the Conservative Government. He would call their attention to the year 1882, the second year of the Liberal Government; that was the year of the bombardment of Alexandria. Certainly there was no Conservative pledge that Alexandria should be bombarded. He wanted to show them that it was an instance of the rarest want of judgment and of mismanagement of the commonest circumstances. On the 30th of May, Mr. Cookson, who represents the English at Alexandria as Consul, warned the Government that riots were to be apprehended at Alexandria, and he told the English Government that if the necessary steps were not taken there would be serious injury to life and property in the outbreak of one of these riots. Yet the city was bombarded without provision being made for a proper force to take charge of it and maintain order. Was such a blunder the outcome of the Conservative pledges? There was nothing in his opinion of greater importance to this country than the Suez Canal, and probably there never was a more profitable thing done for England by the late Lord Beaconsfield than the purchase of the shares of the Canal. They need not be afraid of letting the Liberal working man know that. The Liberals would not tell them those shares cost the country about £3,000,000, and they were worth £10,000,000 at the present time. We owned about 40 per cent. of the shares, and 80 per cent. of the whole revenue came to England. They could see the importance of the Suez Canal, and there were few grander things done by Lord Beaconsfied than that. On the 12th of July, 1883, Mr. Gladstone came down to the House of Commons with a scheme which was to hand over to other nations the whole of the British interests in the Canal. That would have been a strong criticism if he had simply been examining the scheme which was propounded by Mr. Gladstone at the time on its merits. But what happened? The whole of the merchants rose up and said it was a gross and monstrous injustice, and there was such a strong representation by both Liberals and Conservatives that in ten days Mr. Gladstone was forced to say the whole matter was at an end. That was permitted to be forgotten now, but it was rather a strong thing for Liberals to say the mistake was the result of going to Egypt to fulfil the Conservatives pledges. He proposed only referring to the year 1884. That year would never be forgotten by this country. That was the year in which General Gordon died. In March, 1884, a gallant victory was gained by the English arms at the battle of El Teb, where Graham completely broke the power of Osman Digna, and opened the road from Souakim to Berber and Khartoum. At the time Gordon asked for 200 men only to go and relieve him, and he told the Government in his telegram that it could be done without any danger. Twenty thousand Englishmen would have gone. It was a slander to the English soldiers to say that number could not be obtained; the difficulty would have been to select men, not to find them. But why did not the expedition go? Because Earl Granville discovered that the weather was such in March that the expedition could not be allowed to proceed. In March, 1885, the Liberal Government sent out an expedition which ought to have been sent out in March, 1884. That was a mistake which England would be years in recovering from, a mistake for which many lives had been sacrificed; a mistake through which the bones of many brave Englishmen had been left to bleach on Soudan shores; a mistake which had cost this country the life of as gallant a soldier as ever fought. And yet the Liberals would have them to believe that the mistake was made because they were following the pledges of the Conservative Government. He asserted unhesitatingly that if Lord Beaconsfield had been alive to-day Gordon would have been also.

## LORD HARTINGTON AT WATERFOOT.

Lord Hartington began his election campaign for the newly formed division of Rossendale on Saturday, when he opened a Liberal club at Waterfoot. After the formal opening of the club he addressed a public meeting. Having expressed the opinion that, in consequence of the Franchise and Redistribution Bills, there was now a reasonable certainty that in future Parliament would adequately represent the feelings and aspirations of the great majority of the people, he considered that the rejection by Parliament of the financial proposals of the late Government was a sufficient warrant for the resignation of the Ministry, and he denied Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's assertion that they had committed political suicide. There were, he confessed, other reasons besides the rejection of their financial proposals which made the fall of the late Government more or less probable either at the time it took place or within some short subsequent period, the persistent and bitter opposition of the Conservative and Irish parties having embarrassed and paralysed the action of the Government and made the satisfactory conduct of affairs impossible. Lord Hartington went on to urge the importance of foreign affairs, and undertook, if the Liberals were replaced in power, that they would endeavour, while maintaining our own rights and interests, to have a scrupulous and due regard to the rights of other nations, to admit that those rights deserved consideration as well as our own, and when sometimes, as they necessarily would do, they came into conflict, to endeavour to maintain our own rights without infringing or trespassing upon the rights of others.

"We are taunted (he went on to say) with the wars which we have waged in Egypt, and with the inadequate result of those wars. In spite of the taunt I do not say there may not have been faults and mistakes committed; but I say that, on the whole, the direction and aim of our object and policy in Egypt have been right, and so far as it was possible to judge what the policy of our opponents was from their speeches and also from their letters—so far as we could judge—their policy appears to have been wrong. The system which we found in Egypt, and which broke to pieces in our hands, was not a system of our own creation. We went to Egypt because we had engagements which we thought we were bound to fulfil, and because we had an interest, and we thought that our Indian possessions and our colonies had an interest, that anarchy should not prevail in that country. But when we went to Egypt we solemnly promised the European Powers that we went there with no selfish objects and with no intention of aggrandisement or of adding to our empire. We endeavoured to establish a native Government, and we told the Powers of Europe that after that native Government had been established we had no intention either of annexation or of establishing a permanent protectorate. But, so far as we can judge from the speeches of our adversaries, their contention was that we had, by the sacrifices that we had made and by the right of conquest, established claims and rights in Egypt by which it was open to us to annex without any regard to the rights of other European nations. Their contention appeared to be that, notwithstanding all we had said to Europe, notwithstanding the promises which we had made, and the understanding upon which we had gone into Egypt, we were free, if we thought it for our interest, to annex that country or to establish a protectorate which would have been equivalent to annexation. I say that, in spite of any failures that have taken place, notwithstanding any fault or errors that may have been made, we stand in a better position to-day—we stand in a position of greater security, both as to our Indian and colonial possessions, by the policy that we have steadily adhered to than if we had adopted the policy which appeared to be recommended by our opponents of annexation or of protectorate. And if the present Government stand to-day in a better position, if their relations with foreign Powers are more friendly than those that we left, if they find less disposition to thwart and embarrass us and greater disposition to smooth away the difficulties which still beset us in Egypt, it is in my opinion owing to the fact that the present Government are in office pursuing the policy which they denounced in Opposition, and that the European Powers are at last convinced that England is practically unanimous, that the conscience of England is determined that pledges shall be maintained, that no selfish object of aggrandisement shall be sought for, and that there is no party in this country who desires to add another and a heavier burden to those which are already borne by the people of this country."

Speaking on the land question, he said that the aspirations of land reformers had not been damped by the delay there had been. On the contrary, many of them had been too impatient to pursue the remedies originally suggested to their final conclusion, too impatient to grapple with the difficulties, and they were numerous, which surrounded this question.

"They have gone beyond the remenies which have been suggested, and we now have a proposal for further measures by means of which, through the intervention, in some form or another, of the State, the distribution of land among a large number of persons is to be forcibly effected. There are reformers now who are not satisfied with demanding the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and who desire the adoption of the system which prevails in France, of the compulsory division of an estate among all the members of the family. There are proposals for an arbitrary limitation of the size of estates, and there are other proposals for the compulsory purchase, either by the State or by local authorities, of estates for the purpose of subdivision among yeomen, tenant farmers, and agricultural labourers. It has also been proposed to come to the rescue of the tenant farmers by adopting fair rents and free sales for England and Scotland as well as for Ireland. Now, I will frankly admit that I do not believe in the efficacy or advantage of any of those proposals for arbitrarily and forcibly redistributing the land of this country. It is very probable that I may not be thought a good judge on this subject, because I am largely interested in landed property. I do not object to these proposals being fully discussed; but I do protest against proposals which I do not believe to be sound or warranted by economic principles. I protest against their acceptance as articles of the Liberal faith until they have received a much more complete and much more exhaustive discussion from every point of view than, as far as I am aware, has yet been devoted to them. I know it is not at present a popular course to say anything in defence of the rights of property; but I am of opinion that it is a most grave and serious matter to do rashly anything which may affect those rights. Whatever principles may be applied to land are likely sooner or later to be applied to other descriptions of property; and I firmly believe that the best hope for the welfare of the country and for the improvement of the condition of the population lies in the inducement which we can give to the accumulation and profitable employment of capital, and not in the direction of discouraging the accumulation of capital or the motives which induce its owners profitably to employ it. I firmly believe that the first to suffer from any rash encroachments on or unsound interference with the rights of property would be the working classes themselves, and especially those industrious, those skilled and intelligent labourers of whom I am proud to say this great country possesses so large a number. . . . I say, therefore, that, before trying any of these experiments which are not warranted by sound political economical doctrine, I desire to see tried to the fullest extent the remedies which have long been advocated by land reformers, which have been partially applied, but which as yet are wanting in full and complete development."

He concluded by referring to the recent speech of Mr. Parnell, and said he could not believe that there exists any political party or political leader who would consent either to acquire office or to retain office by conceding the terms by which alone Mr. Parnell says his alliance can be purchased, for what Mr. Parnell desired could not be conceded. Mr. Parnell had for once made a mistake in so openly advocating and declaring his demands, and had by that declaration ensured his own defeat.

## MR. PARNELL ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell and the members of the Irish Parliamentary party were entertained at the Dublin Mansion House on Tuesday night. The usual loyal toasts were omitted, and the LORD MAYOR proposed "Ireland a Nation." Mr. PARNELL responded, and was received with prolonged cheers. He said that their right to nationhood was to-day practically undisputed. They had been told upon high authority that it was impossible for Ireland to obtain the right of self-government. He declared that if it were sought to make it impossible for Ireland to obtain the right of administering her own affairs, they (the Irish members) would make all other things impossible.

"Who is it tells us these things are impossible? It is the same men who said that local government for Ireland was impossible without ample declarations on our part. These statements come from the same lips as those who told us that the concession of equal electoral privileges by England to Ireland would be madness. We see that what was considered madness in the eyes of the man who now tells us that Ireland's right to self-government is an impossibility has been conceded without opposition, and that the local self-government then denied us from the same source is now offered to us by the same person, with as humble entreaty that we may take it in order that we may educate ourselves for better things and further powers. I do not propose, however, to dwell longer on this seeming impossibility. There is nothing impossible to a united and determined country, and for an honest representation of that country. . . . I am not much given to boasting, and I should be very unwilling to assume to myself the *rôle* of the prophet. But I am obliged, I suppose, to-night to give you my candid opinion upon this matter, and it is this, that if they have not succeeded in squelching us during the last five years, they are not likely to do it during the next five, unless they brace themselves up to adopt one of two alternatives, under either of which we should ultimately win, and perhaps win a larger and greater share than we otherwise should. They will either have to grant to Ireland the complete right to rule herself, or they will have to take away from us the share—the sham share—in the English Constitutional system which they extended to us at the Union, and govern us as a Crown colony without any Parliamentary representation whatever."

He expressed his fullest conviction that the Irish people were on the brink of victory. There was nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that could prevent their success except immoderation on their own part; and he entreated everybody, every honest Irishman, to show that he and his country were worthy of self-government.

"I am bound to express my conviction that such occurrences as these which have taken place in Kerry recently are producing an enormous evil and mischief to the cause of Irish nationality. Transient as they may be, confined to one particular locality as they may be, I would ask the young men and the old men who may be taking part in such things, if they are men within the reach of my voice, if they are not the product of police management in Ireland, if these actions are really undertaken by honest Irishmen with the view to benefit their country—I would ask them to pause, to hearken to my voice, to believe with me that every such action, every such thought as those which spurred them into such actions, are destructive, so far as they can be destructive, to the interests of our country and the life of our nation."

Mr. Parnell went on to say something on the other side, expressing a hope that the landlords would set an example of forbearance during what would be a very sore and cruel winter for the agricultural community in Ireland :—

"The Government have large forces of police and soldiers at their disposal. Are these forces to be used for the eviction of tenants during the coming winter who are not able to pay their rents as well as for the eviction of those who are? It is not now any longer a conspiracy or combination to refuse to pay rents; there is no such thing in existence. It is very easy to separate the wheat from the chaff; it is very easy for those in authority to decide who are able to pay and who are not. All we ask is that our people shall not be banished from their country. We cannot hope to maintain a nation without maintaining our people; and if the slow and silent process of extermination is to go on we are bound to take our stand by the side of our people. So, then, while I preach, and while I hope all of you, coming as you do from many different localities of Ireland, will each in your own station preach moderation, so I think that we ought to expect moderation from the other side. Discrimination is easy under present circumstances, but we should be untrue to ourselves, as we should undoubtedly be untrue to our suffering fellow-countrymen, if we did not endeavour to do what in us lies to shield the helpless tiller of the soil from extermination and from banishment during the coming winter."

## THE LATE PARLIAMENT CONDEMNED.

At a fully-attended meeting of the Balloon Society, held at the Aquarium last week under the presidency of Mr. Edward Kimber, a lecture was delivered by Mr. E. J. WATHERSTON, on the work of the late Parliament. The lecturer said the old saying "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" could not be applied to kings, statesmen, or public bodies, and still less to the case of Parliaments. The evil that kings, statesmen, and Parliaments of past days had done lived for ages. The history of the past Parliament would be judged by experience. Some Conservatives took their cue from Lord Iddesleigh; some would take Lord Randolph Churchill as their guide, who held that the last Parliament had done what it ought not to have done, and had left undone what they ought to have done; while some might go as far as Mr. Lowther, who contended that it was the most mischievous Parliament that ever existed. As for his own opinion, so far as he could see, it was the best Parliament of the century—judged by the measures passed. Ireland been pacified; India had the blessing of a free trade extended to her, much to the benefit of the United Kingdom. The Acts relating to burials, employers' liability, savings banks, money orders, ground game, the patent laws, bankruptcy, bribery, corruption, the extended hours of polling, metropolitan open spaces, the prohibition of paying wages in publichouses, and the happy result of the compromise between the two great parties in the matter of the Franchise and Redistribution of Seats were fully treated on by the lecturer as proofs of the useful character of the last Parliament's legislation. The lecturer said he had read in a Conservative paper that the policy of the Tories was preservation, while that of the Liberals was destruction. He acknowledged that the policy of the Liberals was destructive, but it was of abuses, monopolies, and injustice, and the last Parliament had only destroyed the bad while preserving the good. Such would continue to be the policy of the great Liberal party, while doubtless the Tory policy of preservation would be to continue the abuses, preserve the monopolies, and maintain the injustice which ground down the poor and relieved the rich from taxation. He trusted to the good sense of the electors to return such a majority as would enable the Liberal leaders to work out all useful and necessary reforms without injustice to the rights of property, but with due regard to the interests of the people.

The CHAIRMAN canvassed the doings of the last Parliament, pointing out the weakness of some of the Acts, the futility of others, and charging them with indecision and vacillation, undoing that which Lord Beaconsfield had accomplished so successfully. The Conservatives, he said, left the country strong and respected by all nations, but this Parliament, reversing all Lord Beaconsfield's policy, had brought the affairs of the nation into an unsettled condition both at home and abroad, and England to be contemned by the nations. He claimed for Conservative influence the cause of whatever of good had been done by the Liberals while in office, and of the fact that Ireland was so quiet that Mr. Gladstone himself said she needed harsh laws no longer. Consequently coercion was not renewed.

Mr. WARREN proposed a mild resolution affirming that the work of the last Parliament could not be either praised or blamed until time had proved whether the Acts passed would prove of permanent value to the country.

Mr. WILSON, in seconding it, maintained that all legislation was to a great extent of a frivolous character. What was wanted was greater breadth of view—a greater comprehension of what might be expected to follow on a given course of action. He argued for continuity of policy and what the speaker called "comprehensionism."

An uncompromising amendment was proposed by Captain DE C. BISSON, condemning the many crimes and follies perpetrated by the late Government, particularly with regard to foreign policy. He contrasted the policy of that masterly mind, Lord Beaconsfield, as represented by the results of the Berlin Treaty, with the weak and vacillating policy pursued by his successor. It was with shame and indignation that he drew that contrast. Referring to the Midlothian speeches, which he described as oratorical dust thrown into the eyes of Scotchmen, he demanded whether the "political lying" which had so recently become a prominent topic was not attributable to him whom so many admirers called the Grand Old Man.

Mr. MERRETT, in seconding the amendment, described the late Parliament as a Parliament of fads. They had wasted time over trivial matters, such as preventing a man from taking a drink when he wanted it, but had refused to consider the causes which were bringing the nation to a state of industrial paralysis and the brink of bankruptcy.

Captain LEMON had but little sympathy with either of the great parties in the State. The great question of the day was not the payment of wages in publichouses, but how to find for the people the necessaries of life. The so-called Liberal party had always dabbled in theories, but the great epochs of practical improvement were due to public opinion and not to the action of Parliament. It was one of the recommendations of the Conservative party that they gave practical effect to such theories as after discussion had been found sound. The great question for the nation to consider was how to maintain itself at the head of industrial and progressive peoples.

Mr. SANGSTER supported the amendment, stigmatising the late Government as one that had begun in deception and ended in defeat. He supported the present Government because there was hope from them, but none from that which had happily passed away.

With one unimportant exception of all the speakers declared themselves on the side of the amendment,

which, on being put, was carried almost unanimously. It was as follows—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the majority in the late Parliament signally failed to fulfil the promises made upon the hustings, had neglected the best interests of the country at home and abroad, and had enormously increased the taxation and fiscal burdens of the people."

## CHURCH DEFENCE.

The Bishop of Carlisle has sent to the *Times* the following letter addressed to Lord Ebury :—

"My dear Lord Ebury,—You have kindly sent me a copy of your letter concerning 'the Church of England,' which appeared in the *Times* of July 25. I read the letter when it appeared, and felt somewhat moved to respond to the appeal which it contains, but pressure of other duties, and the feeling that there were some amongst my right reverend brethren who could reply much more effectively than myself, held my hand. Now, however, that you have, as it were, made your appeal personal by addressing your letter to myself, I will endeavour in some way to respond to it.

"Your letter, my lord, contains two principal points. First, you wish to know whether in the opinion of the Bishops our Church is still the Reformed Church of England ; and, secondly, you give your reasons for asking how the matter stands.

"I. Your lordship's manner of putting the first point is very remarkable, and leads to so much difficulty in the attempt to give a simple and straightforward answer that I must quote the words at length.

"'What we should like to know'—these are your Lordship's words—'from the right reverend bench is whether, in their opinion, our Church is still the Reformed Church of England, or whether it is Anglo-Catholic, or, in other words, a Church gradually lapsing again to Rome, or whether they are unable to give any answer at all to the question.'

"Now, if we might take your Lordship's question as it stands in the commencement of this paragraph, without going on to the part beginning 'or in other words,' there can, I conceive, be no difficulty in giving a reply. Undoubtedly our Church is still the Reformed Church of England ; no step has been taken, no act has been done, no word has been spoken, either by Church or by State, to alter the conditions upon which the Reformation of the sixteenth century was based. Union with Rome is as impossible now as it ever has been ; or if there ever was a ray of hope it must have been extinguished in the most sanguine breast by the proceedings of Pius IX. In all this I apprehend that your Lordship will agree with me ; but you proceed to ask 'whether it is Anglo-Catholic,' to which also I should reply, undoubtedly our Church is Anglo-Catholic ; for if Anglo-Catholic means anything, I should presume that it implies the English branch of the Catholic Church, which is precisely that which (as I had believed) we of the Church of England assert the Church of England to be. We assert our Church to be the true representative of the Catholic Church, we repudiate the name of Roman Catholics, we say that the Bishop of Rome has no jurisdiction over the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it would seem that all this and the like doctrine is conveniently expressed by the phrase Anglo-Catholic. So that I should earnestly repudiate the alternative suggested by the word 'or,' and I should declare that 'our Church is still the Reformed Church of England, and may rightly and conveniently be described as Anglo-Catholic.'

"But this declaration cannot at all be accepted by your Lordship and those who sympathise with you ; for you say that Anglo-Catholic means, 'in other words,' a Church gradually lapsing again to Rome. These are 'other words' indeed ; for they seem as completely as possible to contradict the obvious and only conceivable meaning of the term which they purport to explain. Just look at the statement set down in a bare form :—Anglo-Catholic = gradually lapsing again to Rome. There is no correspondence whatever between the opposite sides of the proposition ; the one side suggests the thought of England, the other of Rome ; the one the freedom of the Universal Church of Christ, the other the restrictions and usurpations of one branch of the Universal Church which has arrogated to itself a supremacy which neither Christ gave it nor antiquity accorded to it. It is only necessary to examine the proposition in order to see its inadmissibility.

"In fact, taking your Lordship's words exactly as they stand, they suggest as distinctly as possible a contradiction in terms. But I do not wish to lay too much stress upon the manner in which the first point is put. I am content to take your Lordship's words as a deep-felt, earnest expression of dissatisfaction with the 'aspect of affairs' in general, and the Bishops in particular, and to seek further explanation in the 'reasons' given 'for asking how this matter stands.'

"II. It is stated as 'a notorious fact that in a great many churches in the Province of Canterbury services are performed which are scarcely distinguishable from the Roman Mass.' It is added that 'probably the same thing is true in the northern Province also.' I am not in a position to contradict this, especially as your Lordship appears to have received an 'almost unreserved admission of the truth of the statement ;' but I venture to assert, with the utmost certainty of the truth of my assertion, that there is not a single instance to be quoted within my own diocese—and I press the importance of this exception, not because the diocese of Carlisle is a large and important one, but because I think the failure of a charge as regards one whole diocese, whatever that diocese may be, tends to suggest the comforting reflection that the Romanising practice to which your Lordship refers is thoroughly exceptional both in the northern province and in the southern. I do not at all doubt that foolish and unwarrantable things are done in the direction indicated in your Lordship's letter ; but estimating the importance of the mischief done, I bear in mind the following considerations :—

"1. When I speak on the subject to other Bishops, I frequently receive the reply, 'There is nothing of the kind in my diocese.'

"2. When we consider the degree of bareness and neglect to which the great service of the Church had been permitted to descend, we cannot wonder at the rebound which has been witnessed in the last half-century bringing with it some evils of excess in ritual.

"3. The Roman office and our own being fundamentally the same in construction, both representing more or less the same ancient office, it is not very easy to draw the line, and to say what is legitimate within the letter and spirit of the Reformed service, and what is to be eschewed as introducing Romanism. For example, a choral Communion, now common enough, and by many much appreciated, would probably have been described not many years ago as making the service 'scarcely distinguishable from the Roman Mass.'

"4. The distinction between the Roman office and the English is fundamental and cannot be obliterated by any amount of folly and extravagance, however great this amount may be. The use of the Latin tongue, which is 'not understanded of the people,' and the denial of the cup to the laity are (as I apprehend) the points of distinction between the Roman service and our own ; no doubt there are others, but these seem to be the principal ; and the service of the English Church must always be 'distinguishable from the Roman Mass' so long as England holds her reformed office in England's own tongue, and Rome retains her mutilated service expressed in a dead language.

"Considerations of this kind, which might be expanded, ought to be taken into account in forming a judgment as to 'how this matter stands.' Observe that I do not in the least deny that there may be follies and eccentricities perpetrated in some of our churches, which may suggest to the worshippers that the proper place for the officiating priest is a church owning the supremacy of Rome rather than the authority of an English Bishop ; and I think that the inhabitants of a parish in which such things are done have great reason to complain ; but taking a broad view, in the manner suggested by your Lordship's letter, of the effect upon the Church of England and the national importance of these follies and eccentricities, I think we may easily exaggerate and frighten ourselves and others without cause. Certainly if I were asked what were the chief existing evils and dangers in the Church of England, I should be disposed to point in a different direction from that indicated by your Lordship.

"But I pass to that which appears to be the chief complaint of your Lordship's letter, or at all events to that point which most nearly touches myself, and in virtue of which I conceive that I have been made the recipient of a private copy kindly forwarded by the author.

"The complaint branches into two—(1) that certain persons have been recommended for preferment to Her Majesty by Mr. Gladstone ; and (2) that no remonstrance has been made by any of our ecclesiastical rulers.

"I will not dwell upon the first point, because it involves a personal question, and it is one of great delicacy ; but I will just observe that I should have thought that the character and previous history of the Bishop and Dean of Lincoln were such as to make it not unreasonable that they should be recommended for their respective posts. A Prime Minister is bound to take broad and comprehensive views of his duty in the matter of patronage, and Mr. Gladstone appears beyond most Prime Ministers to have recognised this obligation. It is, however, the second point with which I feel most concerned to deal. For your lordship's complaint is that 'as far as we know, not the smallest remonstrance has been made by our ecclesiastical rulers ;' and the demand which is here made is a most serious one. The demand is backed by the assertion 'that we have arrived at such a state of things that we witness men invested with the highest offices in our Reformed Church, who differ from it both in doctrine and discipline, and desire a reunion with that Church to separate from which (and it declares it never changes) at the Reformation our ancestors shed their blood.' I think your lordship can scarcely have measured your words when you penned this sentence. The charge which it contains does not very strongly affect the Prime Minister or those ecclesiastical rulers who are blamed for making no remonstrance, but as regards the Bishop of Lincoln it conveys an imputation of dishonesty of the most serious and terrible kind ; it accuses him of differing in doctrine and discipline from a Church which he has long served earnestly and lovingly as a priest, and of which he has now consented to be consecrated a Bishop ; and it intimates (if I understand the language) his willingness to give up all for which the Church of England has contended in order to effect a junction with, or rather to be merged in, the Church of Rome. Is the Bishop of Lincoln a man who could be treated thus? It is conceivable that a man may be a prelate and yet a traitor, for Judas Iscariot may be cited as an example ; but is there any justification of such a suspicion in the case which is now before us? I do not deny that it is possible to imagine circumstances—I trust they will long remain only in the region of imagination—in which it may be incumbent upon those who are in authority in the Church to remonstrate with those who are in authority in the State. The question is whether such circumstances are to be found in the history of Mr. Gladstone's exercise of patronage ; it seems to me that any remonstrance in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln would have been an act the ludicrous character of which could only be surpassed by its injustice and its absurdity.

"The fact is, my dear Lord, that you live to a certain extent in a glass house, from which it is dangerous to throw stones. I have lying before me a Bill introduced by your Lordship into the House of Lords a few years since, and entitled 'the Prayer-Book Amendment Act,' by which it is proposed—and that, observe, by the simple power of Parliament—to change the 'doctrine and discipline' of the Church of England. Had this Bill become an Act—of which, happily, there was no possibility—it is not too much to say that the Church of England as a national institution would have been well-nigh destroyed ; it is difficult to prophesy what would have followed, but undoubtedly such a revolution would have been effected as has not been witnessed for centuries, and a greater help would have been given to that Romanism which your Lordship dreads than could have been supplied in any other way. This, however, is not the point to which I desire chiefly to direct attention ; the conclusion which I wish to draw is this—that your Lordship has proved yourself, by the introduction of this Bill, to be an incompetent judge as to what the doctrine and discipline of the Church really are. Your Lordship endeavours to change the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and then accuses of unfaithfulness those who solemnly profess to accept the Book of Common Prayer *ex animo*. Your Lordship appears to hold that a man may honestly object to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and even try to change them, provided that his leanings be not towards Rome ; but I would assure your Lordship of my honest conviction that any tampering with the Book of Common Prayer, especially by a mere Act of Parliament, in the direction of Geneva, would in reality give a tremendous impulse to many souls in the very direction which you would wish them to avoid.

"Let me now return for a moment to the first paragraph of the letter. Your Lordship complains that although invited to defend the Church of England you 'have searched in vain . . . . for any description of the Church as it now is which we are so powerfully exhorted to defend.' It may be presumptuous on my part to attempt to supply what your Lordship has hitherto failed to find ; but it does not appear to me that the necessary description of the Church as it now is can be far to seek. The human element in the Church of England will ensure faults and deficiences in it, as in every other institution which is possible in this present faulty and defective world ; and probably I could tell your Lordship, were it necessary, of faults and deficiencies of which you do not know. This cannot be otherwise ; but it may be maintained, and I believe that all those who are acquainted with the practical work of the Church will honestly and vigorously maintain, that the amount of earnest labour for Christ and His Kingdom on the part of the Church of England at this present time is not only greater than was ever known before, but is of such incomparably greater magnitude that no previous epoch of the Church's history can be mentioned by the side of the nineteenth century. Whether we look to towns or villages, to the work of Sunday or to weekday ministrations, to the material condition of our churches or to the spiritual agencies employed within them, the work of the Church for the honour of God and for the spiritual welfare of the people is simply immeasurable. In the production of this result it is right that the efforts of the last half-century to make our parishes manageable in respect of area and population, and to give every parish a resident minister, should not be left out of mind. Speaking generally, we may say that this grand conception of a national Church has been realised. Exceptions, of course, there are, and cases of a peculiar kind may be cited in which the parochial system has broken down under the weight put upon it ; but still, upon the whole, it may be asserted that a resident clergyman in every parish, ready to minister to his people, and exercising indirect as well as direct influence for good upon the parishioners, is the rule throughout all England. And it may further be asserted that there is no reason to believe that this band of national clergy are, as a body, doing otherwise than ministering faithfully to the people according to the principles of Holy Scripture and of the Book of Common Prayer. It may be asserted, moreover, that, again speaking generally, and admitting the existence of exceptional cases, the people are working with their spiritual pastors and masters, and are happy in doing so. Parochial family life is to be seen in all its beauty and joy in thousands of town and country parishes ; the parish church, with its solemn and pleasant associations, is an object of interest and a centre of affectionate feelings to the whole body of the people. Nor need any very great deduction be made from this statement even if we take into account the feelings of those who professedly dissent from the worship of the Church of England. There are such persons as bitter Dissenters ; there are some who would say of the Church, 'Down with it, down with it, even to the ground ;' there are some also who, without being bitter, are very determined and irreconcilable, and who would sacrifice the status of the Church to some political theory or some claim to complete religious equality. Let all this, and even more, be admitted ; but it is still true that in any parish which is carefully and wisely worked parochial family life is possible, the parish church and all that is connected with it have an interest extending throughout the whole parish, and the jealousies and divisions of which so much may be made upon a platform do not exist to any alarming degree in practice. With regard to pulpit teaching, I think that no serious charge can be brought—certainly your Lordship has not brought such a charge—against the present generation of English clergy. Some are more gifted and more effective than others, but comparatively few can be accused of teaching that which is erroneous and bad ; and your Lordship may perhaps have noticed lately a declaration made by Mr. Spurgeon to the effect that whereas the scepticism of the times was affecting many Dissenting pulpits, those of the Church were, as a general rule, much more sound with respect to the essential truths of the Christian faith.

"I might add much more ; but surely, my Lord, what I have already written is a sufficient description of the Church which laymen, especially influential and pious and much-respected laymen like yourself, are 'exhorted to defend.' Is such a Church, making such present exertions, and having such grand future possibilities, which preaches the Gospel to the poor without money and without price, which touches the highest in the land with one hand and the lowest *stratum* of society with the other, which injures none while it blesses all, which in virtue of its endowment, is able to preach the truth with an absolute independence, which by its connection with the State gives religion a standing in the country which is advantageous to all religious bodies and a blessing to religion itself—a Church with such a great history and on behalf of which such efforts have been made for centuries—a Church which claims to represent the historical branch of the Church Catholic as established in this land for more than a thousand years—is such a Church as this, my Lord, to be left a prey to its enemies by good men like yourself, because a few clergymen have been carried away by zeal, or by folly, or by want of judgment, to perform the service of the Church in a manner which, in your opinion and that of some other pious persons, is inconsistent with the law and practice of the Church of England, and likely to confuse her ritual with that of the Roman Church? Put your complaint, my Lord, at the very most, and then say whether it will justify you in withholding your valued support from the dear old Church which you and I love so well.—I am, my Lord, yours very faithfully, "H. Carlisle."

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The Bishop of Peterborough has made the following appeal :—"To Churchmen.—Brethren, you who are devotedly attached to our Church, let that attachment be an increasingly intelligent and religious attachment. Let Church and State be linked together in your mind, not as men join them over their cups, but as men join them in their prayers, in fervent and solemn entreaty that 'peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us.' Learn to value your Church, her rights and privileges, not because they are hers or yours, but because she holds them in sacred trust for the good of all the English people. Stand up for the defence of your Church, because you believe in your hearts and consciences that she is set for the defence of the Gospel in this realm of England. Love your Church for the principles which she inherits from our reformers and our martyrs ; for the Scriptural doctrines she has enshrined in her Creeds and her Articles ; for the battles she has fought in days past for truth against error, for liberty against depotism, for England against Rome. Love her for the good fight she is fightingnow against the sin and and suffering, the ignorance and the crime, that must be fought with and conquered if England is to be saved from an invasion infinitely worse than that of any foreign foe. Show your love to her, not only by upholding her on the hustings or in Parliament, but by helping her in the great work for which she is even now girding herself and going forth in the name and the power of her Lord and Master. Do this, and you need have no fear for the result. The Church of England has not yet become in this country 'as the salt that has lost its savour' that we should dread her being 'cast out and trodden under foot of men.' Never was there a time when she displayed more vigour, more zeal, more spiritual life and activity. Never was the Spirit of God seen more visibly, more mightily working in her, moving her to still greater and greater effort in the cause of Christ. Day by day we see her regaining lost ground and conquering new. She is to be seen standing, as she was ever wont to stand, in the fore-front of the great Christian battle with the error and the unbelief of the day, opposing to the enemies of truth the shield of her spiritual creeds and ritual, and the sword of her learned and able theology ; she is making her voice to be heard among the rich and the great, and winning them to enlist with her in works of piety and charity ; she is sending out her ministers to tell the story of the Gospel of Peace among the poor and the ignorant and the outcast. All over the land she is being more and more felt and recognised as a great power for good and for God. Let her but continue steadily in this career of self-improvement and of noble and strenuous effort. Let her but go on as she has been doing of later years, increasing her efficiency, removing her defects, spreading wider and wider the boundary of the influence she wields, and of the blessings she conveys, and you will soon cease to need Church Defence Associations. The defence of the Church will be the good sense, the justice, the piety of the English people. The strong deep current of a nation's reverent love will flow yet deeper and stronger in the old-accustomed channel ; the blustering breeze of agitation may ripple its surface, it never shall have power to turn back the tide. From the country at large will come the demand for her preservation ; from the Throne, to which she has been ever so unswervingly loyal ; from the Legislature, whose best ends and aims she is so faithfully promoting ; from the learned and the great and the good she has trained and nurtured ; from the poor to whom she has ministered ; from the outcasts she has reclaimed ; aye, and at last, even from many a generous and converted opponent, there will come, in answer to those who may demand her overthrow, one universal, loud, united, grateful voice—'Destroy her not ; she is a blessing in the midst of us.'"

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Mr. W. H. L. Grant, hon. secretary of the Anti-Liberation Society, writes as follows :—"The Administrative Committee of the Anti-Liberation Society propose to carry on a 'Church Defence Leaflet Campaign' amongst the working classes. For over thirty years the Anti-State Church Association (re-christened the Liberation Society) has been pouring forth its protestations and accusations, laying down and giving up principles, and strenuously endeavouring to inspire an ill opinion of the English Church. The enlargement of the roll of electors makes it of paramount importance that direct and vigorous means be taken to undo the mischief already perpetrated and to examine the validity and consistency of the principle advocated, the justice and value of the ends proposed, how far the pretended evils of the English Church are the real evils of the so-called Free Churches ; and whether disendowment and disestablishment would improve either the one or the other. It will be shown that the confiscation of church or chapel property will in no sense be the liberation of religion, but only the gratification of greed and envy. What part the principle of establishment or the patronage and control of religious organisations by the civil power has played in English history will be clearly indicated and proved to be the palladium of liberty, the security of public morals and the spiritual elevation of the country—the spring of its education and the noblest instrument in forming an enlightened public conscience. Your readers are earnestly invited to co-operate with the committee in securing the objects which the society has in view."

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The Bishop of Carlisle was present at a meeting of the Diocesan Church Extension Society held on Thursday at Windermere, and, in the course of a speech, said that the amounts subscribed from private sources to that and kindred societies showed what the life and vitality of the Church of England really was. It was important that this should be remembered at a crisis in the Church's history. If the time of reckoning with a hostile Legislature ever came, if by an Act of Parliament the relations between Church and State were altered, if the resources which they now had were taken away from them, and such a society as that under whose auspices they were meeting were deprived of what it had for years been doing for itself, then he said in plain terms that that would be nothing short of absolute and rank robbery.

## CANON F. C. COOK ON THE REVISED EDITION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The following is the completion of Canon Cook's remarks on the Revised Version of the Old Testament, of which we printed the first portion last week :—

"(6.) I now come to a text of singular importance, especially as affecting the relative position of the Old and the New Testament—Psalm xvi. 10: *Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thy holy one to see corruption.* So stands the text of the Revised Version, in accordance with the Authorised Version and with all ancient authorities.

"But for '*corruption*' the margin has '*the pit.*'

"We have first to consider the authority of the New Testament, which in this case is singularly explicit. In the second chapter of Acts, verses 26, 27, we read (I quote from the Revised Version of the New Testament), 'Thou wilt not leave my soul in Hades, neither wilt thou give thy holy one to see corruption.' So the passage is cited by St. Peter, in the great discourse at Pentecost; it constitutes a primary point in his argument, see verses 30, 31: 'He, foreseeing this, spoke of the resurrection of the Christ, that neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.' St. Paul, on a similar occasion, that is in the very first discourse of his which is recorded in the New Testament, speaking in the synagogue to a mixed congregation of Jews and devout proselytes, argues thus: 'He saith also in another Psalm, Thou wilt not give thy holy one to see corruption. For David, after he had in his own generation served the counsel of God, fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption; but He whom God raised up saw no corruption.' Acts xiii. 35 et seq.

"Here I must press the point that the two great Apostles, speaking in the fulness of inspiration and addressing persons familiar with the Old Scriptures, and specially interested in the interpretation, laid the main stress of their argument upon the word 'corruption.' It was admitted by all that the person designated in the Psalm was buried, and again that the subject of this clause was exempt from the usual result of burial, viz. the dissolution of the bodily frame. In fact, in the preceeding verse of the Psalm, the burial of the person so designated is distinctly implied, for when the soul went to Hades or Sheol, the place of departed spirits, the body of course was committed to the grave. Evidently, therefore, the grave was regarded as one thing, and corruption as another.

"So far as my present argument is concerned, it suffices to show that the interpretation of the margin is in direct conflict with two solemn and most important declarations of Holy Scripture. But the importance of the passage in all controversies between those who maintain the plenary authority of Holy Scripture, and those who profess to rest on philological considerations, is so great, that I will now venture to discuss the question without any further reference to its theological aspect.

"In the first place, it is quite clear that both Apostles assumed as a matter about which there could be no controversy, that all their hearers would accept their interpretation as the only one which they had been taught to receive. In this case it will be borne in mind that St. Paul, who lays special stress upon the argument, had been brought up in the school of the ablest interpreter of Holy Scripture. Had he been aware that another interpretation of the Hebrew word so rendered had been accepted by his countrymen, or even known to them, he would either have omitted the argument, or have taken special pains to support his own interpretation. Whatever weight, therefore, may be attached to the concurrent judgment of the Hebrew nation as to the meaning of the word, most especially important in the controversy, that weight must be accepted in its bearing upon this passage.

"Another important fact is, that the Jewish Rabbis, being unable to reconcile the statement with the well-known history of David, or to controvert the exposition given by the two Apostles and adopted by all Christendom, invented the legend which in fact was absolutely necessary to support their own argument, viz. that the body of David was preternaturally preserved from corruption. The existence of such a legend is absolutely conclusive as to the interpretation accepted by Hebrews."

Canon Cook proceeds to argue the point upon purely grammatical grounds, observing that the word rendered "corruption," according to those German philologists whose authority is held to be paramount by that school of Englishmen whose opinions appear to be represented in the marginal note, is referred to a root signifying "depression," and is asserted to bear absolutely the meaning "pit."

After adducing an elaborate proof to the contrary, Canon Cook writes as follows :—"From these facts it follows, that, unless the whole tenor of language points in a false direction, the word *shachath* must mean a process of the action which is denoted by the radical verb—that is, its true meaning is 'corruption,' and not 'pit.'

"The word *shachath* occurs seven times in the Book of Job: the LXX. render it once by *ἐν βόθῳ*, once, xxxiii. 28, by *διαφθορά*, in all other passages by *θάνατος*. In the Psalms the word occurs thirteen times. The LXX. render it in nine passages *διαφθορά*, but in three passages *βοθρός*, see Ps. lv. 24, where the Septuagint has *φρεαρ διαφθορᾶς*, and the Revised Version, both Text and Margin, have pit of *destruction*. In Isaiah it occurs once, li. 14, where the LXX. properly render it *εἰς διαφθοράν*. In Ezekiel xxviii. 8 the LXX. render it *εἰς ἀπώλειαν*, and in Jonah ii. 7, *ἐκ φθορᾶς*.

"In all passages where the word occurs, the primary and radical meaning is certainly 'corruption,' or 'utter ruin,' though by a common figure of speech the word which signifies the instrument or material cause of such ruin may be substituted for it.

"But it may be argued, How can the consensus, so to speak,* of modern philologists be accounted for? To this I answer, in the first place, that no object is held by some persons to be more important than a complete deliverance from what they regard as bondage to theological authority. If it could be proved, on purely scientific grounds, that the interpretation resting on the very highest Scripture authority were incorrect, it is evident that the question would be virtually settled. Of course no such intention can be imputed to their followers, who are members of the English Church; but the fact remains that interpretations of such a character are pressed as all important by certain leaders of modern thought.

"(7.) I will now call attention to the rendering of one other text, viz. Job xiii. 15. This is only of less importance than those I have already considered, inasmuch as it is not a flagrant contradiction of the New Testament, nor does it directly affect Christian doctrine; but, inasmuch as it is one of the most striking declarations attesting the steadfastness of faith under the heaviest trials, and as such has been adopted by Christians in the hour of their sorest distress, it has a peculiar and vital interest.

"In the text of the Revised Version it stands thus, *Though he slay me, yet will I wait for him.* This is in substantial accordance with the Authorised Version, *Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him*, and certainly indicates no intention on the part of the Revisers to weaken this striking attestation to the faith of Job.*

"Now turn to the Margin of the Revised Version, 'Behold he will slay me, I wait for him'—a most perplexing statement, which I do not profess to understand—'or, according to another reading, *I will not wait*, or, *I have no hope.*'

"Here I must first notice the extraordinary suggestion that 'another reading' settles the question if it be adopted. I have shown, in the note above alluded to, that the old Hebrew interpreters had this very reading לו before them, but held it to be grammatically identical with לא. A similar misstatement may be found in the marginal note on Isaiah ix. 3.

"Thus we find the Text, in accordance with all ancient and sound authorities, expressing an indestructible hope, such as befits a man conscious of inward union with God; whereas the Margin represents him as giving up all in utter despair, even while at the same time it leaves the sixteenth verse untouched, viz., *This also shall be my salvation*, words which would seem to prevent the possibility of a misapprehension.

"I will now add a few words in conclusion. So far as regards the Text of the Revised Version, I recognise a general intention to adhere to the doctrines of the Church, and, above all things, to eschew any appearance of antagonism to the teaching of the New Testament. It is evident that the great Divines who took part in the undertaking were anxious to preserve the Text from serious innovations. Whether the changes regarded as necessary, or admitted in themselves to be improvements, are sufficient as regards their character and extent to justify the practical substitution of the new Text for the old Authorised Version is a question which demands serious consideration. The advantages must be indeed very great if they can compensate for the disturbance of the religious mind of the English-speaking race, and for the overthrow of the one foundation on which Christians of all races and of all denominations in this empire and in America have hitherto been content to rest. Still, however, I must repeat that the results, so far as the Text is concerned, appear generally to be satisfactory to the most earnest believer in the inspiration of Holy Scripture.

"With regard to the marginal corrections, the inferences drawn from the passages previously examined are of a very different character. In passages not authoritatively determined in the New Testament, nor affecting fundamental doctrines of Christendom, the marginal emendations may not be open to fair objection. But the distinction between the renderings in the Text and in the Margin, with reference to the infinitely higher question of doctrinal teaching, is indisputable. I hold that the Church of England, if it authorised the public reading of the book including these marginal notes, would incur most serious risk of forfeiting its highest and most characteristic distinction. I do not see how it could still claim to be a maintainer and defender of 'the Faith once delivered to the Saints.'"

* Not quite a consensus; some prefer the derivation as well as the meaning, which I have here defended; others hold it to be admissible. See Moll's note on the Psalter in Lange's Bibelwerk, p. 100, col. 1.

* I may here add that the Ancient Versions, with the doubtful exception of the Septuagint, are practically unanimous in their rendering. The Vulgate has "etiam si occiderit me, in ipso sperabo." The Targum has *If he kill me, yet will I pray to him.* The Syriac and Arabic, *If he slay me, I will hope in him alone.* In my critical note on the passage in the *Speaker's Commentary* I have discussed the grammatical and philological points.

## FUNERAL REFORM.

The Bishop of Winchester has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Funeral and Mourning Reform Association :—

"I have great sympathy with the great object of the Funeral Reform Association, viz., to induce Christians to give up the expensive and ostentatious funerals so common among rich and poor, and the feasting and distributing of intoxicating drinks which prevail in some classes of society."

The Bishop of Nottingham says :—

"Formerly, simple shroud burial of the poor was a common practice, but as this would now be distressing to mourners, I cannot recommend the re-establishment of this custom. The cost of coffins might, however, be considerably reduced by the common use of deal. On the day of the funeral in most cases, six friends could be found to bear the deceased, either on a wheeled bier or on their shoulders. I desire to protest against the costly abuse of flowers at funerals, which has of late become a custom. A few flowers, on the part of rich or poor, may well be brought by mourners, but the presentation of professionally manufactured wreaths, costing much, and composed by strange hands simply for money, I deprecate, and venture to suggest that the cost of these had far better be directed into a monetary collection for the benefit of the families of the deceased, when such assistance is often very helpful. As to the outward signs of personal mourning, I would say that simple dress is more natural and touching than any amount of crape."

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has written the following letter :—

"Our society deals with questions which affect the whole community; but one point which has not received the attention it deserves, is the propriety of removing the body overnight from the crowded dwelling-house in our great towns to the church or cemetery, the mourners arriving next morning for the ceremony. Thus the necessity of a street procession would be obviated, and friends would meet at the place of burial instead of at the house of mourning."

The Dean of Windsor also says :—

"I am thankful to see tokens everywhere that your work is bearing fruit. The useless and cruel expense of elaborate funerals is steadily, if slowly, diminishing, and a healthier and more Christianlike tone is undoubtedly coming to prevail. But there is much still to be done, and it can only be brought about by the formation of a wholesome public opinion. It is not to be expected that a mourning family in the first hour of their bereavement will discuss and arrange some change of system from what they have seen and known before. The opinion must be formed and the resolve made beforehand. To take one point only. I am sure that if people only set themselves to realise what the present system of imperishable coffins really means, they would soon cease to look upon it as conducive either to reverence for the memory of the dead, or to regard for the well-being of the living."

## THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

Commander Lovett Cameron, in an article on the above subject, communicated to the September number of the *National Review*, discusses the various courses that had been suggested for the establishment of order and good government in the Soudan. Dismissing from consideration the possibility of re-establishing the Egyptian control, or conquest by England, Commander Cameron protests against handing the country over either to Turks or Italians. As a practical suggestion he offers the following :—

"There is one course, and one only, which would be economically practicable, at the same time honourable to this country, and consult the claims of the Sultan and Italians. We might, by our Special Envoy, arrange with the Sultan that the coast-line of the Red Sea, southwards from and including Massowah, might be at once and definitely placed under the Italian flag, and Italy empowered to make what arrangements and treaties she chose with the royal madman, King John, and his rivals, and form an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia and the country immediately adjacent, which, in the course of time, might peaceably develop into a flourishing Italian province. The Sultan should, as suzerain, and the Khedive, his vassal, be associated in the act, grant a firman conferring rights over the Soudan on a corporation to be created by this same firman. The period for which this firman should be granted should be for 150 years, and in return the corporation should, when order was re-established and the revenues of the Soudan in a prosperous position, pay a proportion of them to the Porte."

Commander Cameron thinks the company might be granted a subsidy by the English Government for a short period, constituting a final charge on the revenues of the Soudan, and maintains that it should be governed by a carefully chosen council. He combats the notion that the trade of the Soudan is insignificant, and shows how it might be increased if transport were available. As to the project of reaching the Soudan from the Congo, Commander Cameron writes :—

"No doubt many will tell us that the Soudan and the Nile are to be regenerated through the Congo. Now, I wish in every way to give credit to what has been done on the Congo, and the disinterestedness and philanthropy of those who organised the meeting which Mr. Stanley under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, addressed at the Mansion House. There was a great deal of talking and enthusiasm in words; but unless I am mistaken, the pecuniary returns were about £20, and this in answer to an appeal for £100,000 to enable the Congo Soudan expedition to be despatched and placed on a permanent footing. Mr. Stanley spoke for his own river and his own work, but his saying that the 6,000 miles of the passage from the Mansion House to the Nile basin, *viâ* the Congo, was as safe as the journey from London to Liverpool, was, to say the least of it a euphemism. To compare the routes to the slave districts by the Nile and the Congo was a daring undertaking, and although perhaps when Mr. Stanley spoke, and even yet, there would be difficulty in making one's way from Souakim to Berber, I am disposed to believe that if two expeditions were despatched and directed to reach the upper waters of the Bahr-el-Gazelle with all speed, that at the present moment the one that went by Souakim would arrive long before the one that took the route by Vivi and Stanley Pool. A British company, such as has been pointed out above, would do much to restore British honour and prestige, and, properly supported and controlled, could not fail to show to the world that England has still some of her vital force remaining, and that, though she may have sacrificed mountains of treasure, and the blood of some of her noblest sons has been shed, and hitherto in vain, having once put her hand to the plough she does not intend to look back."

## THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Yesterday week, the last day of the festival, Dr. Villiers Stanford's oratorio *The Three Holy Children* was produced. Very discreetly the composer placed the *baton* in the hands of Herr Richter, and his work had a presentation it is the lot of few new ventures to experience. Dr. Stanford divides his oratorio into two parts, the first of which is a setting of the well-known psalm "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and the second has for its pivot of action the episodes occurring to Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, found partly in the Book of Daniel and partly in the Apocrypha. Part I. contains six numbers, and begins with an instrumental introduction, in which the *leitmotif*, afterwards utilised, is heard. This led to a chorus for Jewish women, "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and to it is annexed a march and chorus of Assyrians. In bold and defiant phrases the soldiers demand, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion," and to this succeeds a charming aria for the soprano—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." The reply of the Assyrians, "Down with them, even unto the ground," comes in with splendid effect, and the appended reflective chorus, "The heathen shall fear thy name, O Lord," exhibited Dr. Stanford as a disciple of classic formulation. The peroration, "When the Lord shall build up Zion" was a magnificent performance, and, breaking the usual rules obtaining at the rendition of sacred works, the audience applauded most vehemently. This brought on the composer. Part II. is cast to take place on the plains of Dura, and it opens with a chorus for the Assyrians, preceded by an interlude. The worshippers of Bel celebrate their worship in a chorus, "Bel, great is thy name." As soon as the three members of the blood Royal of Judah, who although in captivity have not swerved a hair's breadth from their allegiance to the God of their fathers, appear on the scene they sing a well-planned trio, the words of which most opportunely are, "As for the images of the heathen they are but silver and gold." This number, canonic in form, is splendidly treated by Dr. Stanford, and its climax, "And so are all they that put their trust in them," is dexterously followed by a resumption of the pagan ritualistic excerpt, "Bel, great is thy name." The march noticed in the first part is heard again, heralding now the approach of the impious monarch, whose decree is to be followed by the episodes shortly to be illustrated. Through an appropriate medium, the edict commanding the adoration of the golden image set up is issued, and this, as might be expected, takes the form of a musical *parlante*. The acclaim of the Bel worshippers is expressed in the bold unisons of "King, live for ever," and to this is attached a lengthy intermezzo containing three brief choral ascriptions to Bel constructed on an identical basis. On this detail Dr. Stanford has bestowed much thought and care. Briefly this intermezzo is a prettily conceived Oriental picture. Number ten—the next ensuing—is for a male voice choir alone, and in this we find the gravamen of high treason against the three holy children. The rejoinder of the trinity of Hebrews "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us" is a brightly-scored trio. A magnificent harangue, splendidly declaimed by Mr. Joseph Maas, speedily ensues, "Blessed art Thou, God of our fathers," and this was certainly one of the features of the performance. The apocryphal description of the heating of the furnace occupies the next place on the score, and the subsequential detail conveys the Divine interposition and the miraculous escape of Ananias and his colleagues from the dangers of the fiery furnace. The *finale*, a setting to the old church hymn, "O, all ye works of the Lord," exhibits Dr. Stanford in his best form. It is planned as a double chorus, and in it the composer elects to follow the rules of fine classic art. Whatever may have been his sins of commission and of omission before, in this he appears "clothed and in his right mind." To his coadjutors all round Dr. Stanford has good cause to be thankful. Miss Anna Williams sang the soprano solos well, and Mr. Joseph Maas did not spare his magnificent voice to give due effect to the tenor work. A finer piece of declamation than the aria before alluded to cannot be called to mind. Signor Foli, Mr. Frederick King, and Mr. Watkin Mills also did yeoman service. The second part of the programme was made up of the choral symphony. In the evening the second performance of *Mors et Vita*, which concluded the festival, was very largely attended, and the same soloists appeared as at the iniatory rendering on Wednesday morning.

The total receipts of the festival are stated at £13,565, being a falling off of £1,651 from the 1882 festival. The greatest falling off was in the first performance of Gounod's great work, *Mors et Vita*, which showed a decrease of nearly £700.

The Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have presented to Her Majesty the Queen their 23rd report, showing the position of the fund up to the end of last year. The original fund is at the present time increased by the growth of several branches. The report treats not only of the Patriotic Fund itself, but also of the *Atalanta* Fund, the Cambridge Asylum, the *Captain* Fund, the *Eurydice* Fund, the Girls' School of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Roman Catholic orphans, the Rodriguez Fund, the Royal Naval Relief Fund, the Soldiers' Effects Fund, and the Zulu War Fund. Each of these funds is dealt with in detail in the report. Thus, to take the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum as an example, we are informed that the fifteen gentlemen who, with Earl Nelson as their chairman, are the members of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Commission have associated to themselves in the management of the asylum four ladies, all living near the asylum—Lady Alison, Lady Pollock, Mrs. Poulden, and Mrs. Westlake; and these ladies have rendered valuable assistance. The average number of girls in the asylum in 1884 was 249, the cost of each child was £24 13s. 10d., and the grant earned from the Education Department was 18s. 10d. a head. Under the Patriotic Fund itself we find that 2,116 widows and 147 children were in receipt of allowances, apart from the cases that come under the head of special funds. Mr. Finlaison, the actuary, whose report is given in an appendix, estimates the surplus balance of assets over liabilities, taking the fund as a whole, at £84,000. The stock account amounts, exclusive of a liability of £35,000 for Roman Catholic orphans, to a total of £438,173. Of this £307,720 provides pensions for widows, £7,845 allowances for children, £32,550 represents the cost of management, £6,000 is reserved for contingencies, and these items, with the £84,000 surplus already mentioned, will account, within a trifle, for the liabilities, £438,173. The corresponding assets are, besides an annuity of £16,900 just expired, invested in New Three per Cents., Canada, Cape, Queensland, and South Australian stocks, and in railway debentures of the best description. The income account shows a total of £94,724 2s. 10d. From each side a sum of over £53,000 has to be written off on account of the transfer of securities. The main portion of the rest of the receipts is made up of the £16,900 annuity already mentioned as having expired, and the proceeds of the investments in aforenamed stocks, which produce nearly £19,000. The expenditure, after allowance made for the £53,000 already mentioned, and £2,191 transferred to capital account, is accounted for under two heads, £28,837 for widows and orphans, and £2,450 expenses of management (including retiring allowances and adminstration of special funds). Thus a balance is left in hand of some £7,000. A separate account will be found of the moneys expended under each fund, general or special.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,170,000 0 0 |
| Premium Reserve .. .. .. .. | 309,248 9 11 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account .. .. | 52,986 15 3 |
| | £1,592,235 5 2 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 894 new Policies were issued during the year, assuring .. .. .. .. .. .. | £314,819 0 0 |
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W. H. GROVE, General Secretary.
S.P.C.K., Northumberland-avenue, London,
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The Committee have already voted in grants more than the estimated income of the year, but they cannot place on one side the list of unaided parishes without a very solemn and earnest appeal to all who prize the blessings of the Gospel and the means of grace abundantly ministered to them, to aid the Society to extend its work in response to the urgent and pathetic claims from all parts.
The Committee trust that this appeal which they are now constrained to make will meet with a hearty response, and that they will be enabled to assist the over-taxed Incumbents of these poor and populous parishes in making provision for more clergy to do missionary work among the thousands upon thousands in our land who are practically left as sheep without a shepherd.
The Committee would draw especial attention to the claim of the Society to larger benefactions from the laity. The beneficed Clergy pay the whole stipends of about 3,500 Curates, while the stipends of those working under grants are largely made up from clerical sources. An urgent appeal is therefore made to the wealthy laity, to landowners, merchants, and manufacturers—to all, indeed, who, having been entrusted with abundance of this world's goods, are responsible for the use of it as stewards of God's bounty.
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JOHN GEORGE DEED, M.A., Secretary.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.


HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Lord HARTINGTON'S speech at Waterfoot was looked forward to with much interest as a possible revelation of the Liberal programme for the coming electoral campaign. It was thought that we might find him either unfurling the old umbrella which has been tentatively

put forward as the Liberal oriflamme, or raising some battle-cry of his own with which to rally his scattered legions. But these expectations were disappointed. Probably the secret of his abstention from such a proclamation of policy was that no policy has yet been decided upon by his party, and that they are waiting for something to turn up. It reminds us of the Spanish fleet which could not be seen, "for "'tis not yet in sight," and the scattered forces of Liberalism who are fighting each for their own hand in the various constituencies which they have selected for attack are still left without a *mot d'ordre*. But if Lord HARTINGTON did not supply this desideratum to his party he delivered a sound and sensible speech, which, after making allowance for the necessary misrepresentation of his opponents' position, and for the necessarily unsuccessful attempt at whitewashing Mr. GLADSTONE'S Egyptian policy, cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. It certainly cannot have been very pleasant reading in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S orchid house, and the vigorous defence of the rights of property, so rudely assailed by his late colleague in the Cabinet, would seem to indicate that it is not on the platform of confiscation that the Whig leader of the Opposition will elect to stand. But we are warned by past experience that Lord HARTINGTON belongs rather to the Athenians who know what is right than to the Spartans who practise it. "Video meliora proboque" may be the text of his speeches—"Deteriora sequor" is but too often the language of his deeds. The Waterfoot speech makes us wonder all the more how Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Lord HARTINGTON could have so long sat together in the same Cabinet, but the fact that they have done so remains, and the exigencies of party may compel them to do so again. One or the other will no doubt have to make great concessions, and it is a question of much importance for the future of England which of the two it is to be.

There is one part of the Waterfoot speech which we cannot but read with regret, not because we differ from it, but because we agree with the speaker. We would gladly have heard the language he employed on the subject of Ireland from the lips of some member of HER MAJESTY'S Government rather than from one of the leaders of HER MAJESTY'S Opposition. It was a fitting reply to Mr. PARNELL'S outspoken declaration of policy to which we referred last week, and will meet with a ready echo from honest men on both sides of the SPEAKER'S chair. The prophesying of smooth things by Lord CARNARVON is a less satisfactory manner of meeting claims which increase with each prospect of concession being made to them, and one great danger to which the present Ministry is exposed is the feeling of distrust aroused among their own followers by the apparent *rapprochement* between them and those Irish members whose avowed object is the disintegration of the Empire. Lord HARTINGTON, like many other critics on both sides, made too much of the signs of such an unholy alliance which he fancies he has discovered in the support rendered by Mr. PARNELL, not because he loved Lord SALISBURY more, but because he loved Mr. GLADSTONE less, and in the determination of our present rulers to endeavour to dispense with that exceptional legislation which their predecessors found necessary. We have not ourselves hesitated to express our views on this subject, but in justice to the Conservatives leaders it must not be forgotten that a Crimes Bill, which might have been passed by a Liberal majority, would have had no chance of becoming law when dependent for support on a Conservative minority. The experiment, therefore, though a venturesome, was almost an inevitable one, and the rank and file of the Conservative party must not, in their not unnatural annoyance that it should be tried, relax their efforts in support of a Ministry which has so many other claims on their support. We do not like to seem even to imply a doubt, or to hesitate distrust, by reminding the leaders of the party of the additional obligation thus imposed upon them by the loyal trustfulness of their followers to act in accordance with the policy set forth by Lord HARTINGTON, and to give no ground for the insinuations which accompanied his exposition of that policy.

It is a matter of regret that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast on Thursday, should not have taken the opportunity to say a few words in the spirit of Lord HARTINGTON'S Irish utterances. Writing as we do before we have heard his promised enlargement on this subject at last night's gathering at Sheffield, we forbear to criticise for the present the summary which he gave on Thursday of the opinion at which he had arrived, "after the most careful and sustained attention "to the affairs of Ireland." We prefer to dwell upon the less disputable portions of his speech, in which he spoke with pardonable pride of the success achieved by the Ministry in other fields of labour. The Radical papers are very indignant that he should take credit for the floating of the Egyptian loan and for the satisfactory termination—for the present—of the Afghan dispute which he was able to announce. The usual cry of "My thunder" has been already raised by the *Daily News*; but when we remember the hopeless muddle in which Egyptian affairs were left by Mr. GLADSTONE it is hardly possible even for Radical effrontery to maintain that the successful conclusion of the loan is the natural outcome of his Egyptian policy. As to the agreement with Russia, it is at least premature to assert that Lord SALISBURY has only carried to a conclusion the negotiations of Lord GRANVILLE on Lord GRANVILLE'S lines. He has at all events succeeded in obtaining concessions which his predecessor asked for in vain; and, without attaching too much importance to the retention of Zulfikar by the AMEER, we attach considerable importance to our keeping our promise to the AMEER. That we have been able to do so is, we honestly believe, due in great measure to the change of Ministry and to the knowledge of Russian diplomatists that they had some one else than their old and tried friend and supporter Mr. GLADSTONE to deal with, and to the presence at the Foreign Office of someone with more backbone than Lord GRANVILLE. But while we rejoice at the patching up of the dispute, we would not, at this period of the day, and after all our experience, feel much disposed to rest upon the diplomatic concessions denied to Lord GRANVILLE and made to Lord SALISBURY. The safety of our Indian frontier must not be allowed to rest upon the promises of Russia, by whomsoever obtained; and we heartily echo the satisfaction which Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL expresses that a commencement has been made towards the fortification of a scientific frontier. Whether, with all we know of Messrs. BRIGHT, CHAMBERLAIN, and Co., he is not a little too sanguine in his belief that "no party in the country will in future ven-"ture to stop" that fortification, may reasonably be doubted; but it is a great thing to find our INDIAN SECRETARY firm and decided on matters of vital interest to the Empire which lie immediately within his province, however shaky he may be as regards the true policy to be pursued in Ireland.

In the meantime the Irish experiment is not proving very successful in the eyes of less sanguine observers than Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, as far as the prevention of outrage is concerned. Mr. PARNELL, indeed, endeavours to moderate the exuberant zeal of his followers, who have sounded once again the chapel bell at Mullinavat, and vindicated the sacred rights of the bludgeon and the pitchfork with as much energy as if Mr. PARNELL had not taken on himself to guarantee order. What with the violent language with which his Parliamentary supporters are indemnifying themselves during the recess for their enforced moderation towards the close of the Session, and with the recent fresh development of the moonlighters in Kerry, the prospects of law and and order during the now lengthening nights are hardly in accord with the genial optimism of Lord CARNARVON. Mr. PARNELL'S own policy for the present is to keep in check the dangerous allies whom he has invoked, and he took the opportunity of the banquet at Dublin on Tuesday not merely to rejoin upon Lord HARTINGTON and re-state even more explicitly the goal of his efforts, but to warn his friends how by their playful ebullitions of riot and disorder they were hindering the attainment of that goal. We believe that he is at present in earnest in his endeavour to keep the peace, but it is not necessary to remind our readers of the fate of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA. Even if the spirit which Mr. PARNELL has evoked does not turn and rend him when he endeavours to put limits to its violence, England cannot and will not afford to pay the price which the magician avows his intention of exacting as a reward for his attempt if successful.

## THE MODERATE LIBERALS.

"What is a Moderate Liberal to do?" is the question discussed by Lord COWPER in one of the monthly magazines. There are many Liberals who, like Lord COWPER, have taken a leading part in bringing about the political changes of the last thirty years, but who are by no means prepared to approve the crude and violent measures now proposed for the adoption of the party in the ranks of which they have hitherto served. What, then, is to be their future attitude? Lord COWPER evidently feels rather uncomfortable on the subject. He would much prefer, under the circumstances, "to sit still for a "short time," and to avoid committing himself for the present to any decided action. To stand aside, however, he feels to be impossible, and he therefore discusses the respective merits of the several courses which seem open to those who share his views. One is that Moderate Liberals should join with Moderate Conservatives in forming a new Independent party. We agree with Lord COWPER in the opinion that to create a fourth party, in addition to the three already existing, would only occasion confusion. Besides, the proposal assumes the existence of a body of Moderate Conservatives who are anxious to secede from Lord SALISBURY'S following—a perfectly gratuitous supposition. If there is to be a Central party at all, the Moderate Liberals may rest assured that they will have to form it by themselves. Lord COWPER next proceeds to reject the notion of any Liberal, however Moderate, joining the Conservative ranks. He contends that though the Moderate Liberals may often arrive at the same practical conclusions as the Conservatives, it is by a different method of reasoning; and this, he thinks, makes the difficulty of effecting a union quite insurmountable. And so Lord COWPER comes at last to this result—"We must," he says, "stick to our own party, but we must not "omit to make our influence felt." The Moderate Liberals must speak in public a great deal more than they do, and at the coming Elections they must insist on not being "effaced"—in some constituencies even starting candidates of their own. But the principal aim is to "preserve the integrity of the Great "Party" with which they have hitherto been connected.

A more weak and impotent conclusion than this it would be difficult to conceive. Lord COWPER'S advice is as unpatriotic as it is unpractical. It is easy enough to talk of "pre-"serving the integrity" of the Liberal party, but the extreme difficulty of doing so is becoming more apparent every day. For an illustration we need go no farther than Lord HARTINGTON'S recent address to his constituents in Lancashire. The width of the gulf between his opinions and those so persistently and so emphatically avowed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is self-evident, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Birmingham organ has been at the pains to point out. Certainly it may be said that for five years past Lord HARTINGTON has, in spite of occasional protests, managed to tolerate Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as his colleague in the Liberal Cabinet, and it may moreover be plausibly urged that there is no reason to suppose that he will prove to be less pliable in the future than he has been in the past. No doubt it would be extremely rash to place any reliance on Whig consistency or firmness; but still it should be borne in mind what are the particular subjects that are likely to become burning questions in the immediate future. When Lord HARTINGTON places himself in direct and conspicuous antagonism to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on the Land question and on Free Education, as well as by pointed and energetic protests against undue encroachments on the rights of property, it is difficult to see how Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can hope to secure Lord HARTINGTON as an ally in the Socialistic Crusade to which he has committed himself. The *Birmingham Daily Post*, in a remarkably plainspoken article, declares that Lord HARTINGTON'S declarations mean Liberal disunion. What is Party but Organised Opinion? And how can the outward integrity of a party possibly be maintained when its inward unity of belief is shattered? It may indeed be possible to preserve for a while the semblance of union between jarring factions—as has often actually been done in the Liberal party—by a mutual agreement to shelve certain topics. But the time seems now at last to have arrived when even this expedient can avail the Whig-Radical coalition no longer. The country is on the point of being brought face to face with questions which affect the very foundations of social order. Lord COWPER thinks the Moderate Liberals can exercise a controlling influence over the Radicals—that they can leaven the whole Liberal Party with their opinions, and save it from rushing into extremes. There never was, as we believe, a more thorough delusion. The Radicals are bent simply upon Revolution, and they are not to be held back from their purpose by the protests of the Moderate Liberals. And therefore the latter have simply to choose between these alternatives—either to "efface" themselves by joining in the Revolutionary movement; or else to oppose the Radical-Socialist onslaught to the utmost of their power—and in that case what becomes of the "integrity of the party"?

Even more unpractical than his advice are Lord COWPER'S proposals for giving it effect at the General Election. He is equally opposed to supporting the Conservatives, and to abstinence from voting. The Moderate Liberals are recommended in some places to join in supporting an extreme man on "the "tacit understanding" that in other places the advanced party will help to promote the return of a moderate man. The plan is absolutely unworkable. The voters in each constituency will give their suffrages to the candidate whose views are most in accordance with their own, irrespective of what is taking place in any other constituency. Party ties sit far more loosely on the people at large than on professional politicians. The Moderate Liberal voters will, we may depend upon it, think twice before they give their support to the Revolutionary party. Apart from the fact that they have not forgotten the failures, the dishonour, and the degradation of the last five years, they may be trusted, also, to know their own interests best. Lord HARTINGTON reminds them, in language which reads like a quotation from one of Lord SALISBURY'S speeches, that whatever principles may be applied to land are likely, sooner or later, to be applied to other descriptions of property; that the best hope for improving the condition of the population lies in the inducements given to the accumulation and employment of capital; and that the first to suffer from any undue interference with the rights of property would be the labouring classes—especially the industrious, skilled, and intelligent among them. These are the principles of the Conservative party, and it may be confidently anticipated that they who hold them—by whatever political designation they may have called themselves in the past—will unite in returning the defenders of those principles to power.

## THE CLERGY AND POLITICS.

The newspapers have of late been full of a rather keen discussion of the not very novel question whether or how far a clergyman ought to take any part in politics. Certain rather remarkable instances of clerical interference in political matters have recently brought the matter specially into prominence; and if there were any reason to suppose that these particular cases are typical of what we are to expect if the clergy take an active share in political life, our opinion would certainly be that the less we have of their intervention the better. Putting aside, however, examples which are, it is sincerely to be hoped, of quite an exceptional character, there would at first sight appear to be a strong case in favour of the clergy abstaining as much as possible from publicly interposing in what are called secular politics. The true work of the ministers of CHRIST lies, we are reminded, with the souls of men and with their eternal welfare—not with the petty, sordid affairs of earth. The sacred office of an ambassador for GOD will only be contaminated by being dragged into political controversies which are to a great extent concerned with men's worldly passions or mere personal ambitions. It is instinctively felt that the turmoil of party conflict should be avoided by one whose mission is not to men of this or that party, but to all alike. The flock which the Church is commissioned by Her Divine Head to feed and to tend embraces all men; and the parish priest, as Her representative, must know nothing of parties among his people. With a Dissenting preacher the case is different. He represents only a society founded by a human leader. He professes to have no mission except to those who voluntarily join his sect. Hence, and not unnaturally, the vast majority of Dissenting preachers are naturally keen and fervid politicians. Dissent is, in fact, much more of a social and political movement than a religious one; and there is nothing in the least inconsistent in its chief representatives becoming warm political partisans. The parish priest, who has not a human but a Divine commission, stands in another position. He ought to remain above and aloof from the strifes and jealousies of worldly warfare.

Now, there is a very great deal in all this with which we can entirely concur. We are heartily opposed to any course of action on the part of the clergy that could even seem in any degree to lower their sacred office. But there are considerations on the other side which it

would be wrong to leave out of sight. In the first place, it will hardly be denied by anybody that it would be difficult or impossible to draw a hard and fast line of demarcation between secular and Church politics; and everybody will, at any rate, admit the right and duty of the clergy to take part in the discussion of questions where the interests of Religion are evidently at stake. For example, the clergy are clearly justified in pointing out the nature and consequences of robbing Almighty God of the endowments which pious men have provided for the dissemination of His Truth. The sin of Sacrilege is a very grievous one, and the clergy are bound to exhibit it in its true light to the people. The most serious misconceptions exist as to the character and origin of Church endowments, and Churchmen, both clergymen and laymen, should spare no effort to remove and correct these false notions. Then there are other questions, such as those of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister and the admission of avowed Atheists to Parliament, which directly bear upon the interests of Religion, and as to which the clergy would be simply unfaithful to their charge if they did not do everything in their power to promote the return of Members of Parliament pledged to support the Church in her action with respect to these matters. Again, there is the question of Education, of which it may be said that no subject of graver or more pressing importance could occupy the mind of the country. It is at the present moment by no means receiving the amount of attention which of right belongs to it. The spiritual welfare of millions depends upon the manner in which it is settled. The party of Atheistic revolution knows full well—none know better—the terrible significance of the issue involved in the Education question. And, if there is one subject as to which the clergy should, in season and out of season, arouse the consciences of Christian men, it is this one of the education of the young. Other topics, too, there are in which the Church cannot but be deeply and painfully interested; such as, for example, the Housing of the Poor, and generally all matters relating to their moral welfare.

Thus much will be readily admitted; and, considering the extremely prominent character at the present time of each and all of the subjects we have just briefly enumerated, it will be seen that in themselves they constitute a rather formidable list of exceptions to the rule that a clergyman should keep clear of political entanglements. A parish priest who does his duty in awakening his flock to a right judgment on all these questions, simply cannot avoid upholding the claims of a Parliamentary candidate who undertakes to support the Church's policy in Parliament. And if the clergy throughout the country are to do this at the coming General Election, it is evident that that will mean practically the same thing as the Church supporting the Conservative party at the polling-booth. But this is by no means all. We have still to point out an important consideration, which is too often forgotten in these days—we mean the fact that there is such a thing as Right and Wrong in politics, judged by the standard of Divine Law; and the Church is bound to uphold the Right and oppose the Wrong. The Church is God's Kingdom upon earth, and may not neglect the duty of pointing out what is and what is not in accordance with His Commandments. Let any one read a man's "Duty towards his Neighbour" as it is set forth in the Church Catechism, and he can hardly fail to see that the Church has something very definite to say on several matters which are outside the strict limits of what are called Church Politics. The rights of parents, so wantonly invaded by the educational legislation of our time; the derivation of the Sovereign's authority from God, "Whose minister "she is" and "Whose authority she hath;" the wickedness of sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, and therefore of all revolutionary teaching leading to them; the duty of honouring and obeying the Queen, and therefore of avoiding the subversive doctrines which would undermine her Throne; the incompatibility of the modern notions of equality among men with the command to submit ourselves to all governors and teachers, and to order ourselves lowly and reverently to all our betters; the sinfulness of endeavouring to confiscate and appropriate other men's goods, in the manner advocated by Socialists and Radicals—all these, we emphatically maintain, are matters upon which the Church is bound to bear testimony; and the clergy would be guilty of the gravest moral cowardice if they were to neglect the duty of speaking out with regard to them through any unworthy fear of public opinion.

## THE BISHOPS AND THE SHIPPING.

It is doubtless due to the fact that the Church Congress is to be held this year at Portsmouth that a prominent place has been accorded to a discussion on "The Responsi- "bility of the Church as regards the Spiritual "and Moral Welfare of our Soldiers and "Sailors." We venture to hope that under the latter term will be included not only the sailors belonging to the Royal Navy, but the whole body of our seafaring men.

England is a maritime country, or nothing. Its merchant fleets exceed in tonnage those of the whole of the rest of the world combined. Thirty-eight thousand ships fly the red ensign, but not one of them carries a chaplain. Until very recent years the Bishops seldom evinced any sense of responsibility as to their crews. Even now it is a rare thing for an Episcopal charge to dwell on the spiritual provision made for the shipping, either in the harbours of the diocese or when at sea. It is true that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Bishop of Gibraltar rarely issue a pastoral letter without referring to the ships, and to the spiritual provision made for their crews. The Bishop of Durham, too, has been indefatigable in ensuring that the seamen frequenting his waterbound diocese shall have clerical ministrations. The Bishop of Down is no less active in extending the hospitality of the Church of Ireland to the shipping sheltering in Belfast Lough; whilst successive Bishops of Cork have for a quarter of a century tried to make similar provision for the ships of many nations which make Queenstown a port of call. These are, however, exceptions. As a rule, the Bishops do not, in their diocesan utterances, recognise any responsibility as to men residing on the waters. This responsibility has been assumed by various private societies, which, so far as they represent the Church, are of quite recent origin. As to the provision of public worship on the seas, by encouraging captains to assemble their crews for that purpose, it is only within the last few years that the late Bishop of London took any notice of such lay efforts, and no other Bishop that we are aware of has attempted to do so.

Nevertheless, the ancient tradition of the British marine is that the public worship of Almighty God shall be duly performed according to the service "usualle in the Churche of "England." During the last two centuries this good custom fell into disuse, and at the beginning of this century the Nonconformists took the lead in caring for the souls of sailors. It is less than thirty years since Churchmen founded The Missions to Seamen, whilst the corresponding Dissenting society is of more than twice that age. At first the Bishops did not see their way to licensing clergymen exclusively for service on the waters; and it is only so recently as Archbishop Tait's days that a form of licence was devised by his Grace which did not ally a spiritual charge of the shipping, one or two miles from land, with a fictitious parish on shore. Now all chaplains who minister solely to the shipping can be duly licensed direct to their nautical charge. The Bishops, are, however, always ready to give their names as patrons to societies striving to fill this gap in the Church's ministration. They seem, indeed, only too ready to do so, without, in all cases, taking precaution that the agents employed should be Churchmen, and the worship conducted be in some way connected with that of the Church. An appeal has recently been received by many Churchmen from a new religious society, with the general objects of which all will cordially sympathise. It has the Archbishop of Canterbury and two of the Bishops as patrons. But a glance at the appeal shows that the Society has no rule that the managing committee or its officials shall be Churchmen, or even Christians, or that its spiritual agents shall be so either, or that the worship they conduct shall be that of the Church. The appeal also shows that the actual managing committee and officials are all laymen, of whose religious beliefs nothing is known. From other sources we gather that the paid spiritual agents are fishermen, good godly men, who have not undergone any special religious instruction or examination, and are not subject to clerical supervision. They generally conduct Dissenting worship on board, and when in port generally attend Dissenting places of worship.

We believe that if, before giving their patronage, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other two Bishops had required a rule to be enacted that all officially connected with this excellent Society were to be members of the Church of England, the rule would have been made. This was the course taken by Bishop Tait when, at the foundation of The Missions to Seamen in 1856, he was asked to become a Vice-President. The excellent founders of The Missions to Seamen had, in consequence, to consider under what flag they would sail; and the Committee naturally passed such a rule as we would suggest now to the notice of the Archbishop. As there is no Bishop especially for the shipping, and no clergy except those provided by societies, it seems in many ways desirable that diocesans should assert the authority which their granting a licence would give them, to see that the crews are being properly cared for. They should not take this too readily for granted. The Sailors' Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury have reported very strongly as to the need of better spiritual provision for the shipping, barges, and fishing vessels, especially those frequenting the Port of London. We believe no action has been taken on that report as to the Thames and its docks, though it has received considerable attention at provincial ports. The present Bishop of London was not unmindful of sailors in his late Western diocese, but we hope his Lordship will remember that London is the greatest seaport in the world, a fact that many West-end people do not sufficiently realise. If the Bishop of London is disposed to assume spiritual charge of the shipping in his diocese, we would commend the second Convocation Report on sailors to his attention. It is a repository of information and a declaration of principles to be observed in caring for seamen well worthy of the body from which it emanates.

## Reviews.

### ADMIRAL ROBERT FAIRFAX.*

Mr. Clements Markham is an indefatigable genealogist, and there is no genealogy which he has studied so indefatigably as that of the Fairfax family. He is intimately acquainted—it is not sufficient to say with every branch, but rather with every twig of that family tree; and in his enthusiastic pages every twig reflects back the brilliant halo which is shed upon it, from the great Lord Fairfax at one end and from Mr. Clements Markham himself at the other. For it is as "cousin and trustee" of the present representative of the family that he dedicates to that representative the latest result of his genealogical studies. This appears in the shape of a biography of *Robert Fairfax of Steeton*, who combined in himself what to modern readers may appear the incongruous offices of a Vice-Admiral and an Alderman. He was also member for York; but this does not seem so anomalous, as we have in our own days Admirals and also Aldermen who are members of Parliament; but the combination of the three in Robert Fairfax is, we should think, unique. In other respects he does not strike us as a very remarkable man; certainly not so remarkable a man as his kinsman would have us believe. He was a gallant sailor, who did his duty faithfully to his country; but this is by no means, we are glad to say, an unusual type of character in our naval annals, and if every gallant sailor who did his duty were to form the subject of a biography we should require an additional wing to the British Museum Library. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that more materials remain for a biography of Robert Fairfax than for that of the vast majority of the gallant old seadogs who did so much towards establishing the naval supremacy of England. Nor can we wonder that the old boxes in the muniment-room of the Fairfax family at Newton Kyme should have had an irresistible attraction for any one so proud of the family as Mr. Markham is. He has compiled from them a volume which contains a good deal of curious and interesting matter, apart from the incidental biographies of every person who was fortunate enough to intermarry with any of the Fairfaxes, or of their remote cousins during the period of which he treats. That period is a somewhat prolonged one, for though Robert Fairfax, his hero, was not born till 1666, the biographer deems it right to go back to the Battle of Towton, when Sir Guy Fairfax built his moated house at Steeton. It was not, however, at Steeton, the ancestral home of the family, but at Newton Kyme, a small manor house on the banks of the Wharfe, that the future Admiral and Lord Mayor of York was born; and it was the recollection of his early days that, when on his settling on shore it became necessary to decide whether Steeton or Newton Kyme should be adopted as the family mansion, determined his choice in favour of the latter. His taste for the sea was early shown, and as in those days it was customary for a sailor to learn his profession on a merchant ship before entering the King's service, he was fortunate in being able to make his first voyage under the care of a remote connection of the family by marriage, Captain Bushell, trading from London to the Mediterranean. He was commended in London to the care of an old servant of his mother's, Mrs. Marser, whom Mr. Markham conjectures, though without any very sufficient grounds for the conjecture, to have been possibly the Mrs. Mercer so well known to the readers of Pepys. She was a kind friend to the young sailor, who returned her kindness by a faithful affection and a continued correspondence creditable to both.

After serving a four years' apprenticeship and undergoing a due amount of hardship and discomfort which would probably make our young gentlemen of the *Britannia* open their eyes, Robert Fairfax sought active employment in the Royal Navy, and, while seeking it, devoted himself to the study of navigation and mathematics, with a good result, which was shown in his after career. Not the least interesting episode of his shore-life at the time was that which he describes in a letter home, telling how he went a-hunting with poor James II., and wished many a time as he rode beside him to give him a word of warning. It would be curious to know what word of warning the young naval volunteer would have found for the luckless King. Whatever it was it was destined to go unuttered, and it was not till the year of the Revolution that young Robert entered his Majesty's service, and joined the flagship of Sir Roger Strickland, who was in command of the fleet assembled at the mouth of the Thames on account of the threatening preparations of Dutch William. It is needless to recall how the fleet, instead of resisting, favoured the invasion of the usurper, and Robert Fairfax is not to be blamed for going with the tide. From this time till his retirement in 1708, in indignation at his supersession—by what his biographer stigmatises with virtuous but somewhat exaggerated indignation as the greatest job ever perpetrated in the Navy—Fairfax was constantly afloat, and took part in almost all the most important naval operations of the period, including the operations at Copenhagen, Granville, and Barcelona, and the ever-memorable capture of Gibraltar. It was hardly necessary, under the circumstances, for Mr. Markham to have devoted so many pages to the battle of La Hogue, apparently on the ground that Fairfax was not there. The sketch of these operations is well done, and gives a graphic picture of naval warfare in the olden times. Indeed, the most interesting portion of his book is to be found in the minute particulars which he gives regarding the naval service of the Revolution, and it is somewhat consoling to find that the "Truth about the Navy" in those days was as unpalatable from an administrative point of view as the "Truth about "the Navy" is nowadays. But it must be remembered that at the present time, when, with the advance of science, the superiority of the human element, in which our strong point always lay, has been so much reduced, we cannot hope to have the deficiencies of our administrators made up, as it has always been hitherto, by the brilliant achievements of our sailors.

It was after Fairfax's nautical career had been brought to an abrupt conclusion that he entered on the second stage of his existence, and it is, as we have said, rather strange to find the stout sailor subsiding into the Alderman and Lord Mayor of York, whose achievements are described in the laboured panegyric placed upon his tomb, to which exception was taken by John Le Neve, in a letter denounced by the biographer as "mere garbage" and "spiteful and malignant "criticism." We cannot, however, but think that Le Neve must have had some ground for his protest, and that he would not have made a purely gratuitous and unfounded attack on the Admiral's memory. But to hint a doubt of the superhuman virtue of every member of the Fairfax family is an unpardonable offence in Mr. Clements Markham's sight; so, as we are unwilling to come under his lash, we must, in default of further evidence to the contrary, profess our humble acceptance of the estimate which he has here given of Admiral Robert Fairfax. Will he, however, pardon us if, even while accepting that estimate, we venture to remind him of the English King's utterance when he heard of the loss which he had sustained at Chevy Chase?

* *Life of Robert Fairfax of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York.* By Clements R. Markham.—London: Macmillan, 1885.

### SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Messrs. Macmillan's highly and deservedly successful venture, the *English Illustrated Magazine*, completes this month the second year of its existence, and shows no falling-off in those elements of attraction which from the first ensured the success of so bold a venture in cheap literature. Both as regards illustrations and letterpress it may claim to rank above other and more high-priced periodicals, and those whose monthly expenditure in such periodicals is limited cannot do better with their 6d., or we should rather say their 4½d., than procure the *English Illustrated*. With the concluding number of the second volume is completed the late Hugh Conway's "Family Affair," of the merits of which as a whole, we have already had an opportunity of speaking. The other element of fiction, "Beneath the Dark Shadow," of which we have this month a second and final instalment, hardly fulfils the promise of the first portion. To those who require more solid reading we may recommend the interesting paper on "China-Making at "Stoke-upon-Trent"—a further contribution to the series of interesting papers dealing with the industries of England—and that on the Fen Country, with the series of striking illustrations contributed by Mr. Macbeth, to which the engraver has done such good justice. The frontispiece to the present number is taken from a quaint picture by Mr. Alma Tadema; and the "Sirens Three," to which Mr. Walter Crane has contributed both the poetry and the designs—the latter, perhaps, the more successful of the two—is brought to a conclusion in the present number, which is one of the best that has yet appeared.

The *Cornhill* is fortunate at the present time in the possession of two of the best serial stories which are running their course through the magazines. "Court Royal," which is another of

those marvellous contributions to modern fiction for which we are indebted to Mr. Baring Gould, is the more striking and original of the two, and once again the skill of the novelist so leads us on that we forget to pause to take exception to the impossibility of his story or the unnaturalness of his characters. In the present instalment we do not see much of the heroine, but at the end of it she is left in a very uncomfortable position, being discovered by Beavis while pursuing her surreptitious researches. "Rainbow Gold" is less strikingly original, but is certainly far above the average, and a true test of its merit is to be found in the anxiety with which we always look forward to the next number. It is on its fiction that Messrs. Smith and Elder's periodical mainly relies for its attraction, but the padding this month is very good. An Old Playgoer contributes some interesting theatrical gossip, and the "Impressions "of Holland" contain a great deal which, though not very new, is pleasantly written and forms agreeable reading. A slight but amusing piece of absurdity called "Fireworks at Home and "Abroad" completes the contents of a good number of the *Cornhill*.

*Longman's*, like the *Cornhill*, depends mainly on its serials, and the names of Mr. W. Black and of Mr. R. L. Stevenson are a sufficient guarantee of its quality. The "White Heather" of the former is an addition to his already long series of Highland novels, and "Meenie" is a pleasant, if not very new, addition to his galleryof heroines. In "Prince Otto" Mr. Stevenson has ventured on a more elaborate work than any which he has hitherto undertaken, and we think we prefer him in his less ambitious flights. But we should like to reserve our judgment of his "romance"—we thank him for using the old-fashioned word—till we can study it as a whole. The other contents of the September *Longman's* are much above the average. Mr. Hamerton discourses pleasantly and sensibly about the pleasures and the difficulties which beset "The Poor Collector," and Mr. J. G. Wood gives a delightful study of natural history as learnt on "My Garden Wall." "Balzac at the "Odéon" is somewhat slighter in style, and we must not forget the amusing piece of buffoonery which Mr. Hastie has contributed under the title of "L'Affaire Spinka."

Periodicals intended for Sunday reading always rather puzzle us by their fiction. We own to considerable difficulty in discovering the line which separates weekday and Sunday literature in this respect, and that difficulty is not diminished by a conscientious perusal of "Love's Har- "vest," Mr. Farjeon's novel now in course of publication in Messrs. Isbister's *Sunday Magazine*. The criminal, the professional detective, and his amateur assistant, as presented in it, have little to distinguish them from similar personages in the ordinary weekday style of literature. But we are not of those who desire to take too strict or Puritanical a view; and if there are others whose consciences are lightened by these novels appearing in a periodical professedly suited to Sunday readers, we would not grudge them the relief. Those, on the other hand, who find the novel element too strong will find a great deal else to which no one can object in Messrs. Isbister's periodical. Mr. Wood, for example, gossips pleasantly enough about "The Sparrow on "the Housetop," though the hypercritical might perhaps suggest that there is rather more about the sparrows at the Crystal Palace than about the sparrows at Jerusalem in his amusing article. No one, however, could question that when Archdeacon Farrar writes a paper it is suited for Sunday reading. Any objection to it would be based on other grounds, and we must acknowledge that "What an Old Christian thought of Life" displays that prolific writer in his least favourable aspect. Such a sentence as "The greatness of great "men is not to be supposed to be manifested "by shamefully bitter judgments on others and "all the spleenful malevolence of atrabilious pride" has an unmistakeable twang about it; but we should not have thought that even Archdeacon Farrar could have condescended to use the vulgar worn-out unreasoning taunt "Abercius "was not a peer of the realm, he was not called "my Lord, he did not live in a palace." It would be just as reasonable to say Abercius was not an Archdeacon, he was not called Very Reverend, and he did not live in a Canon's house in Dean's-yard.

In *Temple Bar* the "Girton Girl" passes through an exciting stage of her career; and "Mitre Court," another of those romances of the City which the author of *George Geith* has done so much to popularise, continues to interest the reader. But *Temple Bar* is not so dependent as some of its contemporaries upon its serials, though the merit of these is generally above the average from a literary point of view. There is always a great deal in Messrs. Bentley's popular magazine which is worth reading by those who do not like to take their fiction by instalments. For example, in the September number we have a lively biographical sketch of Thomas Moore; a somewhat unduly appreciative notice of Salvini—a clever actor, but not so great an artist as he is here represented to be; and a paper full of curious statistics as to express trains. The other contents of the number are two papers complete in themselves—one, a ghost story of a novel type, called "The Chess- "player," and the other "Havana, from a "Tourist's Notebook." The number is eminently readable, but this is no new praise to give to *Temple Bar*.

The frontispiece to the *Magazine of Art* is a reproduction of Mr. Dicksee's "Chivalry," which the critic who contributes the article on Current Art does not rate quite so highly as do the painter's admirers. His criticism, though severe, is not unjust; and we think some other works at the Academy might have been selected for the honour, while we feel more interest in some of the other specimens here reproduced from the Academy's walls for illustration. The foreign painter whom the editor has chosen this month to introduce to the English reader is Arnold Bocklin, a German-Swiss, distinguished for his "idealistic "pagan yet thoroughly real art," of which some remarkable specimens are selected for illustration. Then follows a very attractive paper on Granada, and a full-page drawing from the facile pencil of Mr. Walter Crane illustrating a suggestive little poem by Mr. Blaikie. Articles on "Celtic Metal- "Work," on "Female Headgear," and on "Bur- "mantoff's Faience," are profusely and characteristically illustrated. Three full-page engravings—one from Madrazzo's "Market-place at Fez;" one from Whistler's characteristic portrait of Pablo Sarasate (which the critics of the *Magazine of Art* regard as the one redeeming feature of the Art season of 1885!!); and one from Signor Sorbi's very modern antique Chloris, which is truly said to be a better illustration of a translation than of the original—complete the list of pictorial embellishments. But though it is on these that an art periodical must mainly rely for its attraction, we must not omit to remind our readers that one great advantage which the *Magazine of Art* possesses over its rivals is that the letterpress is not less well worth reading than the illustrations are worth looking at.

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The new instalment of Messrs. Cassell's *Encyclopædic Dictionary* forms the second part of the Fourth Volume, and carries on the great enterprise from "Interliuk," an unusual substantive, for which no authority is given, to "Melyris," which would, we think, puzzle our acrostic competitors. It is in the volume before us—which, like its predecessors, contributes a great deal to the knowledge of "things not generally "known"—defined as the typical genus of a family of pentamerous beetles, which probably does not convey any very definite impression to the minds of most readers. But it would convey a still more inadequate impression of the *Encyclopædic Dictionary* to judge its contents by such exceptional articles, and the bulk of the present instalment, like its predecessors, deals with words in more general use. The definitions are, as a rule, clear and explicit, and we see no reason to modify, but rather much reason to confirm, the favourable estimate which we have already expressed of this important work. It does not, of course, aspire to the same proportions as the great English dictionary now in course of publication under the auspices of the University Press, but it has the decided advantage that we have arrived within measurable distance of its completion, which is by no means the case with the more elaborate ventures that seem to have stuck fast in the course of the letter A.

## LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

A condensation and analysis of Archbishop Trench's *Lectures on Mediæval Church History* has been completed for publication, with a view of facilitating the labours of theological students. These discourses, which were first published in 1877, and a second edition of which appeared in 1879, were the substance of lectures delivered at Queen's College, London; and the issue of an analysis of them has been largely dictated by the success which has attended the use of the manuscript by a few favoured candidates for ordination in one or two dioceses.

M. Maze-Sencier, the founder of the well-known Ceramic Museum at St. Etienne, has recently (says the *Daily News*) written a very useful and entertaining book, which he has entitled *Le Livre des Collectionneurs*, and which was published a few days ago in Paris. The work is a concise guide for amateurs of china, faïence, furniture, glass, plate, tapestry, paintings, books and bindings, miniatures, fans, arms, shoes, and relics of all kinds; but it is chiefly interesting on account of the vast mass of information that it contains about distinguished collectors and their eccentricities. M. Maze-Sencier mentions one lady who collects nothing but knitting and crochet needles, and another, Mdme. Jubinal de Saint-Aubin, who has brought together many hundreds of corset-busks, some of which are magnificently engraved. She has busks that belonged to Marie Antoinette, the Chevalier d'Eon, Mdme. de Staël, the Empress Josephine, and Queen Christina of Sweden, and several are made of the precious metals and are even set with jewels. Baron Pérignon has a vast collection of buttons, among which are numerous specimens bearing portraits of men and women who played leading parts in the French Revolution. A second enthusiast pays high prices for old gloves, and has thus managed to procure personal relics of all the great beauties of the last two centuries and a half. A third collects wigs. He bought for 200 guineas one which had been worn by Sterne, and thought himself fortunate in obtaining a very dirty one of Immanuel Kant's for 200fr. The late Lord Beaconsfield had a fine collection of pipes, and collections of hats, walking-sticks, snuff-boxes, watches, and clothes are numerous on both sides of the Channel. A very extraordinary collection is that of M. de Ferrari. He has spent upwards of £60,000 in acquiring old postage-stamps of all nations, and his collection now fills a large room. It requires the continual services of two librarians to arrange and catalogue the hundreds of thousands of specimens which M. de Ferrari has procured from every part of the world during the last twenty-five years, and this zealous timbromaniac is still adding to his treasures at a cost to himself of several thousands of pounds per annum. Of a somewhat more remunerative nature is a mania which, according to the *Reichs Oberfechtschule*, has lately become popular in economical Germany. People there collect old and faded photographs, which are purchased by refiners for the sake of the silver which they contain. We do not know how long it would take an energetic man to get together five shillings' worth of castaway cartes-de-visite; but, in this country, he would probably earn the money with more speed if he borrowed a broom and swept a crossing.

The *Heidelberger Zeitung* announces that the University of Heidelberg is about to acquire possession of the library of the well-known bookseller, the late Mr. Trübner, who was a native of the city. He had purposed presenting the collection to the University on the occasion of its approaching jubilee, but death prevented the fulfilment of his wishes. His widow, however, has resolved to carry out her husband's intentions, and the library is now on its way to Heidelberg. It includes about 120 manuscripts and several thousand printed volumes.

In accepting a copy of the new and revised edition in one volume of Mr. Andrew Tuer's monograph on *Bartolozzi the Engraver*, which, like the first edition, is dedicated by permission to the Queen, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to forward to its author copies of *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* and *More Leaves*.

According to a letter from Rome, the Pope last week distributed among the Cardinals copies of an edition of his Latin poems, which he has had printed on rose paper, in fine elzevir type, with a border of engravings. The poems are arranged in chronological order, beginning with 1828. The total number is thirty-three, including translations into Italian verse by the Pope himself. The volume is an octavo, bearing the title "Leonis XIII. Pont. Max. Carmina."

Mr. Henry Jones communicates to *Notes and Queries* two specimens of inscriptions on houses. One is from an old stone let into a wall of Castle Caldwell, on Lough Erne. The stone is carved in the form of a violin, and thus inscribed:—

"To the memery [*sic*] of Denis Macabe Fiddler who fell out of the St. Patrick's barge belonging to James Caldwell Bart. & Count of Mi'an and was drowned off this point August ye 13, 1779.

Beware yo fiddlers of ye fiddler's fate
Nor tempt ye deep lest ye repent too late
You ever have been deemed ye water's foes
Then shun ye lake till it with whisky flows
On firm land only exercise your skill
There ye may play and safely drink your fill."

The other is from Favora Royal, residence of Rev. J. Moutray, co. Tyrone. The stone on which it is inscribed was saved from the old house when burnt down and incorporated into the new one:—

"Wel . com . to . come in . a
16 . 70
nd . as . wel . com . to . go . by."

A Berlin newspaper publishes a private letter of Anton Rubinstein, giving some curious particulars as to his new work *Moses*, on the composition of which he is at present engaged. He writes:—"My *Moses* is the least practical work that a composer can undertake; but I have given all my strength to it, and shall not rest till it is finished. The work, the performance of which will last four hours, is too theatrical for the concert-room, and too much like an oratorio for the theatre: it is, in fact, the perfect type of the 'sacred opera' that I have dreamed of for years. What will come of it I do not know, and I do not think the work can be performed entire. As it contains eight distinct parts, one or two may from time to time be given, either in a concert or on the stage. I am half through the work, which I hope to have finished by the end of September. I am speaking of the sketch; for completing the score I shall require a whole summer, so that the work will not in any case be ready to appear before September, 1886."

The distinguished Hebrew scholar, Dr. Ginsburg, who has been engaged for upwards of thirty years on the Massorah, has now ready the third volume, which consists of a critical apparatus of the Old Testament. Dr. Ginsburg is likewise engaged upon a critical text of the Old Testament, which will for the first time be in accordance with the Massorah. The latter will be published by the Trinitarian Bible Society, and is to be completed within the next five years. It will be remembered that the learned editor received some time ago, at the suggestion of Lord Beaconsfield, £200, and at that of Mr. Gladstone £500.

The *De Civili Dominio* of John Wyclif is now just ready for issue to members of the Wyclif Society. It is being looked for with great interest by men of all parties as being likely to throw further light on the relations of the Pope to the State five hundred years ago, and the views taken of those relations at that period.

Recent statistics demonstrate that England has 65 square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area; Holland, 54; Portugal, 20; Denmark, 6·30; France, 1·90; and Spain, 0·86 square miles. The area of the British colonies is nearly 8,000,000 square miles—rather less than the area of the Russian Empire, including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the Native Feudatory States in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, be added, over which England exercises as great control as Russia does over much of the territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 square miles, then the area of the British Empire exceeds that of the Russian Empire by about 200,000 square miles; and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe.

A statement has just appeared in the *Cologne Gazette* of the cost of restoring and completing the great Cathedral at Cologne, from 1823, when the work was resumed after a neglect of nearly three-quarters of a century, down to the 1st of April of the present year. The amount, including a contribution of 250,000 marks from the Cathedral tax, was 21 millions of marks, or £1,050,000. This is quite independent of gifts of valuable objects for the religious services or the decoration of the building, and of a large number of private donations and funds for pious foundations.

The following anecdote, which admirably illustrates the character of the lamented antiquary, Mr. Thoms, is given in the *Athenæum*. In a conversation he had with Lord Macaulay in the library of the House of Lords, Mr. Thoms mentioned that he could not quite understand why Pope had satirised Dryden in *The Dunciad*. Lord Macaulay said that Mr. Thoms must be mistaken, and, with his usual energy and eloquence (before an audience of a score of peers), he spoke for nearly half an hour in support of his opinion, and proved beyond all doubt that it was impossible that Pope could or would have lampooned Dryden. Mr. Thoms had all this time a copy of *The Dunciad* in his pocket, with the page turned down at the passage. He was, however, much too kind and too well-bred to produce the volume.

Sir Charles Lyell, in 1841 and 1842, estimated the gradual recession of Niagara Falls by the undermining of its brink at the rate of about 1ft. per annum. Recent investigations of the subject by a commission for the establishment of a State reservation at the Falls have, however, shown that this and other estimates are more or less erroneous. A map based on the surveys of the Falls made in 1883 by Mr. Thomas Evershed, for the New York State surveyor, have shown that in the forty-one years ending 1883 the annual rate of maximum recession has been 6½ft. For the eight years ending 1883 this rate is given as 16½ft., so that the rate of recession has been higher of late. These results were obtained from the Canadian Fall, while the American Fall was found to have receded at the rate of 10in. per annum during the forty-one years ending 1883. It has been shown by the surveys that these two Falls were once united; and that, supposing the rate of recession to continue, the Niagara gorge will be cut through in some 10,000 years. Lyell's estimate was 35,000 years. Of course, these attempts to calculate the cutting of the entire gorge, which terminates at the heights near Lake Ontario, assume that the hardness of the shale and lime rocks, volume of water, and height of the Fall continue much the same as they are now.

The Colonial Administration, continuing the series of pamphlets upon the various colonies of France, gives the following information with regard to the island of Réunion, which is about 33 leagues to the south-west of the Mauritius, 140 leagues to the east of Madagascar, and about 1,800 leagues from Marseilles, by way of the Suez Canal. The steamers of the Messageries Maritimes take about three weeks to reach the island, which is forty miles long by thirty wide, with a coast-line of 185 miles, and an area of 500,000 acres. The mean temperature is about 75deg. Fahrenheit, and the tide does not rise or fall more than two feet. The island is often visited with violent hurricanes, but there are scarcely ever any earthquakes. The island contains a great number of sulphurous and other mineral springs, the best known being that of Mafatte, which is at an altitude of about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, its waters being much of the same character as those of St. Sauveur and Amélie-les-Bains in the South of France. There are bathing establishments at this and one or two other places, but the great drawback to their prosperity hitherto has been the lack of good roads. The island of Réunion has until recently been without a good port, but a great deal of money has been laid out at St. Pierre, which can now receive vessels with a draught of twenty-five feet, and which will in the course of another year be accessible to the largest steamers. A dry dock is also being constructed there, and a second port will shortly be opened at the Pointe-des-Galete. The principal markets in the island are at St. Denis and St. Pierre, the annual trade at each of which is estimated at about £1,400,000. The commerce is chiefly in the hands Frenchmen, for out of 217 vessels with a total tonnage of 142,000 tons which came to the island in 1883, no fewer than 191 with a burden of 133,000 tons were French, the English vessels numbering only three, the German three, and the Swedish two. The sugar-cane is the principal article of cultivation in the island, the quantity exported in 1883 being 33,000 tons. But these are now being replanted, and the exports for 1883 were about 600 tons, valued at £32,000. Vanilla is also grown in the Eastern part of the island, the exports for 1883 amounting to 23 tons, varying in value from 8s. to 16s. a pound according to the quality. Tobacco, cotton, tea, quinine, silkworms, cocoa, and cloves are also grown, and within the last two years experiments in vine-growing have given promise of being very successful. The manufactures of the island have been confined hitherto to the articles required for home consumption, and labour is not expensive, the native workman receiving from 1s. 6d. to 4s. a day. The island of Réunion contains one college, one primary training school, 104 public schools, and 46 free schools, the amount spent in education by the Government being about £40,000 a year.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT THE CUTLERS' FEAST.

Lord R. Churchill, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," at the annual banquet of the Cutlers' Company, held on Thursday in Sheffield, said he could not observe without the profoundest satisfaction the extremely and markedly cordial reception which had been given to the toast. He was aware there were many present who did not regard the present Government with the same strong feelings of affection as he regarded them, and therefore he did not claim for Her Majesty's Ministers any other merit than that, since the time when they took office, they had not been idle. It was a merit which any Government might claim at present, but he thought that when they recollected the very short time that the existing Government had been in office, add what they had managed to achieve in the period, it would be admitted that they had a peculiar claim to the merit of not having been idle. The political situation when the present Government took office was most remarkable; to some minds it might have been alarming. The financial arrangements for the year had not been decided upon by Parliament, although a late period in the month of June had been reached. The financial arrangements which were necessary were of an unprecedented character; the expenditure to be met amounted to the appalling sum of one hundred million pounds. The financial arrangements had to provide for the meeting of the formidable deficiency in the revenue of fifteen millions. It fell to the lot of the present Government to have to deal with the deficiency and expenditure at a very late period of the year, and they were fortunate enough in their proposals to secure the unanimous assent of the House of Commons. Not only was the financial situation surrounded by difficulties, but the state of legislation was one of almost hopeless arrear. The Parliament in its last session, up to the time when the Government took office had been unable to do more than deal with the Bills for the Redistribution of Seats, and Bills connected with the Registration of Voters. It would have been easy and much more comfortable for her Majesty's Ministers if they

had contended themselves with abandoning all hopes of legislative performances by Parliament under their guidance, and if they had contented themselves with obtaining the assent of Parliament to the estimates of the year, and wound up the session as quickly as they could. But the Government did not so conceive their duty, and they were successful in passing five or six measures of first-class importance which would be of substantial and immediate benefit to the country, and the passing of which would, to a very large extent, alleviate the labours of the new Parliament which would shortly be called into being. It might be remarked by heated partisans that there was no merit in legislation which had encountered no opposition; but he maintained that lack of opposition was no derogation of the merit of legislation, and that from the events of the last six weeks of the Parliament which was now no more there might be learned the lesson that the legislation most likely to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the country and to develop the efficiency and maintain the fame of Parliament was that which did not excite fierce party opposition, but was rather the outcome of the co-operation of all concerned. The state of Ireland when the Government came into office was such that a decision had to be taken by the Executive of a very anxious and responsible character. A grave and deliberate decision was taken, and, without committing himself to any partisan opinion, he ventured to say that after the most careful and sustained attention to events in Ireland he had seen nothing in what had occurred, or was likely to occur, that tended in any way to show that the decision of the Government to rely upon the ordinary law for the government of Ireland was unwise or unsound. In addition to these anxieties and difficulties the Government found foreign affairs in a condition which gave cause for extreme anxiety. In Egypt the negotiations which had been going on for some time for the floating of a great loan for the benefit of the Egyptian finances had arrived at absolutely a deadlock, and Egypt practically was within fifty days of bankruptcy when Lord Salisbury went to the Foreign Office. He did not dwell upon the reasons or the causes of these things—it was not the time or the place for that—but he would add that it was not without immeasurable relief that those persons who were intimately acquainted with the state of Egypt, and who knew what the solvency of Egypt really meant, saw that Lord Salisbury, by his policy of skill and tact and judgment, was able so to unite the Powers of Europe, and so to conciliate interests which appeared to conflict with our own, and which, perhaps, in some way did conflict, that within the space of three weeks after he went to the Foreign Office a great Egyptian loan of £9,000,000 was floated by the celebrated and famous house of Rothschild in a manner most successful and most satisfactory to all. By that act of policy all danger of Egyptian bankruptcy had been, he hoped, permanently averted. But there was another matter, compared to which the anxieties and difficulties which attended the state of Egypt and the state of Ireland, the state of our finances and the state of our legislation, were comparatively as nothing, and this was the position of affairs in Central Asia with regard to the extension of Russian territory in the direction of Afghanistan. They were no doubt well aware that shortly before the late Government quitted office an agreement had been come to between Lord Granville, as representing the late Government, and that most able, most accomplished, most cultivated gentleman, M. De Staal, who represented his Imperial Majesty the Czar, by which the oasis of Penjdeh was to be ceded to Russia, and the Pass of Zulfikar, which was at the time more or less in the occupation of the Russians, was to be given to the Ameer of Afghanistan. That was an arrangement which had been come to some six weeks or so before the change of Government, and the Government of St. Petersburg had been unable to ratify that arrangement, because the Government of St. Petersburg had discovered that it was necessary that they should retain a certain and very considerable portion of the Pass of Zulfikar, in order that they might preserve, they said, certain communications which were essential to the safety of their possessions in that part It would be seen from the papers which would shortly be published that when Her Majesty's Government succeeded to office the last despatch that passed between Lord Granville and the Russian Government was of a nature very stern and very uncompromising. As regarded the Central Asian question, similar in many respects to the Egyptian question, the parties on either side had come to a deadlock. That was a very grave situation, for there were in that part of the world with which these negotiations were connected hostile armies in close proximity, which might through some accident or other at any moment come into collision with consequences which no diplomacy would have been able to avert or to remedy. Well, when Her Majesty's present Government came into office they did so with the loyal and firm intention of recognising accomplished facts, however much they might deplore them—with the intention of recognising and making the best of them, and of endeavouring by all the means in their power to arrive, if humanly possible, at an amicable understanding with the great Empire of Russia with regard to those Central Asian questions, and to use every effort, if it were within the range of human effort, to avert the frightful and incalculable catastrophe of war between two great Powers. Therefore the negotiations which had come to a deadlock were recommenced. They had been from their nature protracted and difficult, but he deemed himself fortunate in being able, with some amount of confidence, to announce that the differences such as they were between the Government of Russia and the Government of the Queen with regard to the Pass of Zulfikar had been composed. The Government of Russia, having surveyed the ground which was in dispute more exactly, had found it within their power largely to modify the proposals with regard to the frontier line which they made to the late Government. Lord Dufferin and Sir Joseph Ridgeway and the officers on that spot had been consulted, and they were of opinion, in common with the members of Her Majesty's Government, that the new line proposed by the Government of the Czar preserved for his Highness the Ameer the command of the Pass of Zulfikar, and gave to his troops and subjects the free possession of that pass, and moreover in every way satisfied our engagements towards the Ameer of Afghanistan. There was, therefore, every reason to hope that the delimitation of the frontier would, after the very long delay, at last go forward and be pursued and completed without more delay. They might, now that the great crisis had reached a satisfactory and amicable issue, also look forward, possibly not without confidence, to a new departure in Central Asian affairs, and they might express an earnest and not unfounded anticipation that some arrangements might by moderation, labour, and perseverance be concluded with the Government of Russia which should give to the present state of affairs in Central Asia some degree of permanence and security. But he would not have them suppose for a moment that the lesson which recent events ought to have taught all parties in this country and in India had been in any way thrown away or not learnt by the Government of India or by Her Majesty's Government at home. Proceedings had been commenced, and which he did not think any party in the country would in future venture to stop, for the fortification of the Indian frontier, and for the increase to a certain extent and the reorganisation of our military forces in that dependency. These provisions would be actively pursued. They were not provisions which could give any cause of offence or which were in the least degree provocative towards any European Power. They were provisions fully within the reasonable rights of nations, and which it was the bounden duty of a prudent Government to adopt. He was convinced that if there was any man in the public service who was capable of realising the great modifications of our position in India which recent Central Asian revolution had brought about, the necessity of adapting our policy in India to the modifications, and the making of such provision for the future as might be necessary, prudently and cautiously, without noise and at the same time effectively, that man was Lord Dufferin, the present Governor-General of India. In certain journals and organs of opinion of respectability and influence and of position, an opinion had been expressed with regard to our ally the Ameer of Afghanistan which threw doubts upon the loyalty and fidelity of that ally. He did not know—God only knew—what passed in the heart of man; but from all the information which from many quarters—reliable quarters—had been supplied to him, and from a careful study of that information, he did not believe that he would be justified if he did not state in the first public meeting in this country where he had the opportunity, that no ally had been more loyal to another ally in the whole history of Eastern alliances than had the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Government of England. Owing in a great measure to the singularly happy diplomacy of the Indian Viceroy, the Ameer of Afghanistan had been, he believed, convinced that we honestly desired nothing better than to remain at all times his friend and ally. In times most difficult, in some respects most dangerous, the Ameer had thrown in his lot decidedly with us; and however solemnly the engagements were entered into by the agreement of July, 1880, with the Ameer of Afghanistan, in his (Lord Randolph's) opinion he had shown by his recent conduct that those engagements had become doubly and trebly more solemn and more binding. In conclusion, he thought it would be apparent to even the most biassed mind that, under circumstances very difficult and very trying—circumstances, perhaps, the most difficult and the most trying that ever confronted any British Administration, however powerful—her Majesty's Government had pursued an intelligent and a straightforward policy in home and foreign affairs alike, shrinking from no legitimate responsibility. It would, he hoped, moreover be apparent from more than one quarter, hitherto very gloomy and very dark, that gleams of light were breaking in upon them, and were illuminating their future course, and that they had endeavoured, not without some appreciable measure of success, faithfully to serve to the very utmost of their ability those common interests, which were above all party interests, of their country and of their Queen.

## W. J. COPELAND.

Commenting on the death last week, at the rectory, Farnham, of the Rev. W. J. Copeland, the *Guardian* observes that in the stirring events at Oxford forty or fifty years ago he had in some ways a very important part, which, by force of character and a keen and highly cultivated mind, he was fully qualified to take. He was at the centre of all that was going on at that eventful time; and with him has gone a vast deal of knowledge about its inner movements which no one had but himself, except the one leading actor in them who still survives. In close and intimate communication with all the chiefs of the Oxford Movement and with most of those who had a subordinate share in it, trusted and loved by all who came across him, gifted with great shrewdness, great powers of observation, and a tenacious memory, Mr. Copeland, if any one, might have preserved an authentic record of what was seen, and felt, and done in those days, now so far off. He made more than one attempt to set about the task in earnest; he had the materials for, at least, part of it. But it was too much for him to live all those days over again, and coldly recite things of which his heart was still full.

Mr. Copeland belonged to Trinity College, a college which next to Oriel was the society most closely connected, by two important members of it, with the Oxford Movement. Under the impulse of a very able tutor, Mr. Thomas Short, it had, like Balliol, thrown open its scholarships, and a Trinity scholarship came to be a distinction only second, if second, to a Balliol scholarship. Mr. Newman had been a Trinity scholar, and the succession of the scholars of Trinity has had a very marked character in Oxford. Mr. Copeland, with Mr. Isaac Williams, was a scholar and then a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Copeland suffered from severe illness in his undergraduate days and took no honours. But it did not hinder him from becoming one of the finest Latin scholars in Oxford. He was a man of very fastidious taste, and his humour was quick at detecting and enjoying the oddity or absurdity of a blunder. The distinguishing feature of his character was his wonderful power of unselfish sympathy. When, at the end of 1843, Mr. Newman published his *Sermons on Subjects of the Day*, which gave the warning note of the catastrophe which was coming, he dedicated it to Mr. Copeland, "the kindest of friends, whose nature it is to feel for others more than they feel for themselves." Mr. Copeland's early training had been in the reserved and masculine school of English old-fashioned piety. It was a school which in its reaction from Evangelical unction had acquired a dryness of manner which did injustice to the strength and warmth within. It fitted in with Mr. Copeland's sense of humour and hatred of all affectation and display. But there are other ways, besides manner, of conveying the reality of sympathy; and sympathy in those times of distress and perplexity, sympathy for all, great and small, for the chiefs of the movement in their great intellectual questions and grave responsibilities, and for the poor and untaught among his parishioners, who were bewildered by the theological tumult that was raging, fraught with far more serious practical consequences than ordinary controversy, this was the quality which especially marked Mr. Copeland, in that agony of many pure and true souls which preceded the break up of the Tractarian party by Mr. Newman's secession in the end of 1845.

Mr. Copeland was an Essex man; he would have been eighty-one if he had lived to September 1; and he is the last of his name, though not of his family. Mr. Borlase, the member for West Cornwall, is his nephew. He was educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he went to Trinity. He was ordained, in 1829, to the curacy of St. Olave's, Jewry; and in 1830 he became curate of Hackney, under Archdeacon Watson, the brother of Joshua Watson. Here he became imbued with that strong and solid Anglican theology which was his standing ground in the storms of the Oxford movement, and which continued to be his unshaken position through life. The rector of St. Olave's, Jewry, Dr. Robert Hamilton, had belonged to a Non-conformist family, but had taken orders on the principles of the non-jurors as to the doctrine of the sacraments and Episcopacy, and shared strongly their anti-Erastian views. At Hackney Mr. Copeland was thrown into close intercourse with Mr. Watson, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Sikes of Guilsborough, who, through William Law, Jones of Nayland, and Bishop Horne, had inherited the traditions of Leslie, Ken, Jackson, and Andrewes. The principles which distinguished the Church from the Establishment, which inspired great jealousy of the State, which gave its prominence to the idea of the Church as a divinely founded spiritual society, and to the sacraments as the special Divine gifts which the Church was commissioned to hand on and convey, were deeply laid in Mr. Copeland's mind, when in 1832 he returned to Oxford.

Mr. Copeland returned to Oxford to take part in the work of his college just as the movement was beginning. He came back full of the value which the old Anglican divinity had given to the idea of the Church; and he was at once attracted by this earnest effort to give reality and life and meaning to a doctrine which, however important in theological theory or in the traditions of a school, had been disastrously forgotten in practice. Mr. Copeland was in truth one of the chief links between the teaching of which Mr. Norris and Joshua Watson were the representatives and the new Oxford school. He was fully alive to all the fire and earnestness, with which the new school had given themselves to develop the great idea with all its consequences. He was keenly sensible of the poverty of thought, the ignorance, the shabbiness, with which they were opposed, thwarted, worried, condemned. Alongside of that, on the other side, he saw nobleness, unselfishness, conviction, genius, knowledge, tenderness, holiness; and with all the thoroughness, and yet with all the modesty, of his nature, he threw himself heartily into their cause. He assisted Mr. Newman as his curate, and never was there a more loyal and, at the same time, a more independent friend. In the height of suspicion and unpopularity, Mr. Copeland never shrank from identifying himself with men from whom the ordinary courtesies of controversy were studiously withheld. He had a large neutral and even hostile acquaintance, and with his ready and keen wit and store of solid knowledge he could often carry the war with effect into the enemies' camp. But refusing, even when the worst came, and the great blow on his life fell, to abate his love and confidence towards the master and friend whom he had so deeply revered, he never doubted of his own duty.

In 1849 he finally left Oxford, and took a college living, Farnham, near Bishop's Stortford; and there he spent the latter part of his life. He did a great service to religion by editing the new edition of *Newman's Parochial Sermons*, and also a most valuable single volume of sermons, selected from the series. He rebuilt his church with more than ordinary excellence of design and execution. His life, retired as it was, had yet something of the trouble which had hung over it at Oxford, though from different causes; and it was borne, as the former trouble was borne, with a keen sense of what was unkind and wrong, yet with his natural courage and patience. He was in the diocese of an old and dear friend, once with him a Fellow of Trinity. He had on all sides kind neighbours, who understood his goodness and his ability, and who were able to prize his ever ready sympathy. And his later years were cheered and watched over by his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Borlase, to whom he was as a father. His illness was long and sad, but pain and dimness of mind were borne with the same fortitude with which the trials of all his life were borne. One of his last words was, "At eventide there shall be light."—(Zech. xiv. 7.)

## Ecclesiastical.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Alexander, Curate of Bingley, to Vicarage of Tilley.

Rev. C. M. Black, Incumbent of St. James's, Aberdeen, to Incumbency of Christ's Church, Morningside, Edinburgh.

Rev. W. H. Bullock, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class.

Rev. E. R. Christie, Assistant Master at Rossall School, to be Head Master of the West Kent Grammar School.

Rev. A. P. Hill, to be Chaplain to the *Rupert*.

Rev. P. J. Hornby, Curate, to Vicarage of St. Michael-on-Wyre, Garstang.

Rev. C. G. B. Hotham, Curate of Buckland St. Mary, to Rectory of Cricket Malherbie, near Chard. Patron, Lady Pitt

Rev. G. Hughes, Curate of St. Martin's, Dorking, to Vicarage of Woolston, Hampshire.

Rev. P. Kendall, Vicar of St. Silas's, Hull, to Vicarage of Spilsby and Hundleby, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby.

Rev. W. P. Kerr, to Vicarage of Hermitage. Patron, the Crown. Held by dispensation with the Rectory of Hillfield.

Rev. J. Lewis, Incumbent of Dentley, to Perpetual Curacy of Dent.

Right Rev. Bishop MacDougall, Rector of Milford, to Rectory of Mottistone with Shorwell Vicarage, Newport, Isle of Wight. Patrons, Mr. T. C. Baring and Co-Trustees.

Rev. G. A. Ormsby, Chaplain to the Duke of Manchester, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Walworth, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Rochester.

Rev. W. H. Oswell, Vicar of South Kirkby, Pontefract, to Rectory of Saxby All Saints', Lincolnshire. Patron, Mrs. Hope Barton, of Stapleton Park, Pontefract.

Rev. G. Parker, Curate-in-Charge, to Rectory of Quainton, Bucks. Patron, Himself.

Rev. J. W. Pulleyn, Curate of St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington, to Vicarage of Barnstaple. Patron, Lord Wharncliffe.

Rev. J. B. Smyth, to be Chaplain to the *Hotspur*.

Rev. W. Symons, Vicar of St. Paul's, Tavistock, to Vicarage of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire. Patron, the Duke of Bedford.

Rev. E. C. Thellusson, Curate of St. George's, Douglas, to Perpetual Curacy of Melton-on-the-Hill, near Doncaster. Patron, Mr. A. F. W. Montagu.

Rev. W. T. Vale, Curate-in-Charge of Northenden, to Vicarage of Helsby, near Frodsham.

Rev. T. R. Wainwright, Curate of Trotton, Peterafield, to Vicarage of West Lavington, Sussex. Patron, Mr. Reginald Garton Wilberforce.

Rev. A. M. Wilcox, Head Master of Kington Grammar-school, to Vicarage of Spelsbury, Oxon. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, to be Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Hereford.—Rev. Stephen Davies, to St. Anne's, Bewdley.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Worcester.—Rev. Edward William Augustus Gathercole, to Upton Warren.

### OBITUARY.

Aug. 20, at Brighton, the Rev. Charles Bradshaw Bowles, of Abney House, Tunbridge Wells, aged 78.

Aug. 26, at Farnham Rectory, Bishop's Stortford, the Rev. William John Copeland, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rural Dean, Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, aged 80.

Aug. 26, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. T. H. T. Hopkins, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 53.

Aug. 29, at Crieff, N.B., the Rev. A. W. W. Steel, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and 4, Scrope-terrace, aged 48.

Aug. 31, at 29, Promenade, Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Law, Vicar of Chepstow, aged 53.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

All letters for the Bishop of Winchester should be sent during the month of September to his Lordship's secretary, Mr. John B. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

The *Record* states that the Earl of Carnarvon finds it impossible for him to be present at the Church Congress this year as had been announced, as his official duties will prevent his leaving Ireland.

Subscriptions are being raised in the diocese of Gloucester to defray the cost of a portrait of Bishop Ellicott, which it is proposed, if the necessary funds are forthcoming, to have painted and placed in the gallery at the Palace along with the historic portraits of eminent Bishops of that See.

The Rev. Edward Cecil Coney was on Sunday evening instituted to the living of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion-square. The Bishop of Brisbane, the previous incumbent, officiated, under a commission from the Bishop of London. The ceremony of induction to the temporalities took place on Thursday.

The Bishop of Winchester has sent a letter to his Rural Deans, suggesting that it would be well "to pray for our neighbours in France and Spain, who are visited with a terrible epidemic of cholera. This can be done by simply altering the 'Prayer in time of any common plague or sickness,' reading for 'us miserable sinners' the word 'those' and 'them' for 'us' near the end."

Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, who is staying with his family in the vicinity of Chagford, Devon, has just met with a rather severe accident. He had returned from a drive to Manaton, and was about to alight from his carriage, when the horses started and he was thrown into the road, receiving a severe cut on the forehead. Medical aid was soon rendered, and his Lordship is now progressing favourably.

The Rev. Dr. Bulley, of Magdalen College, died on Wednesday night at his residence at Fairford. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the university, having taken his B.A. degree in 1820. He was elected president of Magdalen in 1855 in succession to the late Dr. Routh.

At Westminster Abbey the following are the preachers for the present month:—September 6, the Rev. Minor Canon Cheadle; 13, the Rev. E. G. Hall, vicar of St. Silas, Pentonville; 20, the Rev. Minor Canon Cotton; 27, the Rev. Dr. Wood, vicar of Cropredy, Oxford. The Rev. R. Duckworth, as Canon in residence, will preach on Sunday afternoons.

The preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month are as follow:—September 6, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, vicar of Tottenham; evening, the Rev. Canon Carter. September 13, morning, the Rev. Minor Canon Gilbertson; evening, the Rev. Charles Gore. September 20, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Moore, rector of Holy Trinity, Paddington; evening, the Rev. C. C. Elcum, vicar of St. Agnes, Liverpool. September 27, morning, the Bishop of Bedford; evening, the Rev. R. R. Bristow, vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham. The Rev. Scott Holland, being the Canon in residence for the month, will occupy the pulpit on Sunday afternoons.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference has been fixed for Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd of October. The following notices of motion have been accepted by the standing committee:—

1. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P.—That it is desirable to make additional legislative provision for enforcing the adequate performance of ecclesiastical duties in neglected and vacant parishes, and that this Conference approves generally of the objects sought to be attained by the Bill for amending the Pluralities Act, which has received the approval of both Houses of Convocation, and has twice passed through the House of Lords.

2. The Earl of Jersey—That this Conference, while it deprecates any admixture of party politics with the ministrations of religion, considers it to be the duty of Churchmen at the present time to bring the true position and claims of the Church of England by all legitimate means before the people.

3. Mr. G. C. Cherry—That in the judgment of this Conference greater facilities for ascertaining the financial and other conditions of friendly societies should be provided.

The unexpected death is announced of the Rev. A

W. W. Steel, M.A., senior fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College, which occurred at Crieff, in Scotland. On Sunday Mr. Steel went out with his son on a visit to Professor Gairdner at Lockerlour, and was returning to Crieff in the evening, when he was taken suddenly ill opposite Ochterlyre. He was removed to a cottage, and died in the course of a few minutes. Death was attributed to the bursting of a blood-vessel. Mr. Steel, coming from Calcutta to England, graduated in 1859, the year that Dr. Wilson, of St. John's, Headmaster of Clifton College, was senior. He was bracketed equal as second wrangler, was elected fellow and tutor of his college, and held many high offices in the university. He was twice examiner of the candidates for the mathematical tripos.

The church of Castleconnell has received an addition to its painted glass, of a window—from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, London—given by relatives in memory of Mrs. Vandeleur, of Ballina Court. The subject is the beautiful one of "The appearance of Christ to Mary Magdelene after his Resurrection."

The inhabitants of Petersham have presented a petition to the Bishop of Rochester, praying for the separation of their church from Kew, and stating that an Act of Parliament was passed thirty-five years ago expressly for effecting (*inter alia*) this separation, and making it conditional only (during a vacancy) upon the parishioners obtaining the Bishop's consent and that of the Crown. The petition contains the names of the churchwardens, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dysart, the Countess Russell, and a large number of the inhabitants. A letter has since been received from the Bishop of Rochester, and also a communication from the Rev. W. H. Bliss, the new vicar. Both state that they will not only throw no difficulty in the way of separation, but are prepared cordially to co-operate in the efforts to bring it about, provided that a suitable income be secured for the new vicarage of Petersham.

The Dean of Canterbury has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Funeral and Mourning Reform Association:—"What to do with the dead is one of the most anxious problems of our over-crowded times. Our present evil customs, growing partly out of affection for the dead, but even more out of the helplessness of the mourners, who shrink from giving orders, and leave all to the undertakers, make our funerals hideous and expressive of a dark despair, instead of that Christian hope which renders our Burial Service so bright and comforting. While, too, we profess to be restoring 'earth to earth,' we do our utmost to obstruct the beneficent action of nature by brick graves and solid coffins, thus preventing the healthful separation of our remains into their component parts, and storing them up to the injury of the living. But there are signs of great improvement; and as for flowers, if the wreaths are the gifts of friends, I do not object to their multiplication."

Intelligence has been received of the sudden death, in Norway, of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. The reverend gentleman graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor's degree as Junior Optime and second class in the Classical Tripos in 1838. He was elected to a Fellowship of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, took his M.A. degree in the following year, and B.D. in 1855. He was ordained deacon in 1845 and admitted to priest's orders in 1846, and had held the vicarage of St. Michael, Oxford, since 1849. The living, which is in the gift of Lincoln College, is of the annual value of £100. Mr. Metcalfe was the author (*inter alia*) of *The Oxonian in Norway*, *The Oxonian in Thelemarken*, *History of German Literature*, and *The Oxonian in Iceland;* and also the translator from the German of Professor Becker's *Gallus and Charicles, being Scenes from the Lives of the Ancient Romans and Greeks.*

The Dean and Chapter of Wells have been the first to take action under the "discipline" clauses of the Pluralities Act Amendment Act, which received the Royal Assent at the close of the late session. The Act directs that one of the Commissioners to assist the Bishop of each diocese in inquiring into cases of alleged "inadequate performance of ecclesiastical duties" shall be elected by the Dean and Chapter of his Cathedral city, together with the non-residentiary Prebendaries or Honorary Canons, as the case may be. The Dean of Wells accordingly convened a meeting of the Greater Chapter for Thursday, the 27th ult., which was attended, says the *Guardian*, by four Residentiary Canons and seventeen Prebendaries. The members of the Chapter wore their surplices, and the proceedings were opened with short Latin prayers read by the Dean, who then briefly explained the provisions of the Act, and read a correspondence that had passed between himself and the Ven. G. A. Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, in which the latter declared his intention to decline taking any part in any proceedings under the Act, which he regarded as an intrusion of the secular power into matters purely spiritual. A question was asked by Prebendary Salmon whether the Dean was eligible under the provisions of the Act, and the Dean replied that it seemed to him that he was excluded by the language of Clause 3, which states that the Commissioner shall be a Canon-Residentiary or Prebendary or Honorary Canon (unless it could be proved, as, in the case of Wells, he thought it might be, that the Dean was also a Prebendary), but admitted under that of Clause 4, which directs that the Greater Chapter shall elect "one of their own body." The Act had been carelessly drawn, and the two clauses could not be reconciled. He added that he had taken the advice of a barrister and solicitor of high standing, both of whom took the same view, the latter giving his opinion that, while the election of the Dean might be technically safe, in the special case of Wells, it would be better not to run the risk of litigation on the points at issue. The clauses were repugnant, and another Amendment Act would be required to set the blunder right. Canon Bernard was then proposed and seconded by Prebendary Salmon and Prebendary Rowley; Prebendary Nicholson by Canon Bernard and Prebendary Stephenson. The Dean announced that as he had no precedent to guide him, he should rule that the votes should be taken by ballot. The result of the scrutiny gave sixteen votes for Canon Bernard and five for Prebendary Nicholson. The Dean accordingly declared the former duly elected, and closed the proceedings with a Latin Benediction.

With reference to the Archbishop of York's recent letter to Lord Percy, denying the existence of any intention to demolish the York city churches, "Laicus Eboracensis" writes as follows:—"The committee appointed to report on the condition of the boundaries of the York parishes presented their report at the beginning of the year, and it was adopted, I believe, at a meeting in York, at which his Grace the Archbishop was in the chair. The schedule attached to the report was published in the *York Herald* of February 10th. It provides for the 'removal' of one church, and that a very interesting building—viz., Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and for the 'disuse' of eight others, which, if not destroyed at once, are to be left standing unused, and without any provision for funds for keeping them in repair. These eight churches are—(1) St. Crux, (2) Christ Church, (3) St. Michael, Spurriergate, (4) St. Helen, (5) St. Martin-cum-Gregory, (6) St. John, (7) St. Mary Bishophill, junior, and (8) (apparently) St. Cuthbert. Of these, all except Christ Church are mediæval buildings of more or less interest. St. Crux is already half pulled down, and the money which had been subscribed for its restoration has been returned to the subscribers. An Order in Council was obtained within the present week, by which this church and St. Michael, Spurriergate, cease to be parochial churches; St. Crux will in all probability be speedily pulled down, and St. Michael, Spurriergate, shut up and disused. The remaining scheduled churches will follow suit, and already a suggestion has been made in the columns of the *Leeds Mercury* (a leading Nonconformist paper) that these buildings, instead of being closed and left to fall into decay, should be handed over to the Dissenters and Roman Catholics of York; and unless I am misinformed a well-known Roman Catholic nobleman has made an application for one of the churches to his Grace the Archbishop. Probably his Grace will not agree to the suggestion that Dissenters and Romanists should have these churches, but then they will be shut up, and will gradually fall into decay, and one really fails to see how the Archbishop can fairly complain, under the circumstances, of what Lord Percy said at Derby. The entire affair has been managed in a very 'hole-and-corner' manner, the Archbishop's motto apparently being—*Sic volo, sic iubeo.* It is a very lamentable affair, and it has excited a very strong feeling of opposition, both in York and in the county at large, and it is much to be hoped that the scheme will not be persevered with; at any rate, it is well that the public should not be left in ignorance of what is really taking place." In concluding a correspondence with the Free and Open Church Association of Manchester, the Archbishop of York repeats his denial that certain churches in the city of York are to be destroyed.

The Rev. J. H. Snowden, in a letter to a contemporary, makes some timely remarks as to the duty of endeavouring to impress employers with their serious responsibility towards young women in their employ. A committee, appointed by the London Conference of 1883, to consider the welfare of young women engaged in business, heard of some who had been shut out the whole night for transgressing the rules by coming in late, in one case owing to the delay of a railway train; and there is reason to believe that it is not an unknown custom for families, where only one servant is kept, to go out for a whole Sunday's visiting, after having first turned the girl adrift, and then locked the door and taken the key. The other day a family—mother and daughters—left their house in the solitary charge of a young girl when it was about to be placed in the hands of painters and decorators. On the subject of preparing for Confirmation, Mr. Snowden observes that the ignorant and the simple need the very plainest cautions, and all require to be taught that unchastity is something more than a misfortune which may lead to disagreeable consequences—that it is a most grievous sin, for which God will bring them into judgment. It might be well to employ for the preparation, much more than is generally done, the agency of ladies, duly qualified by Christian instruction and by a Christian spirit, under the immediate superintendence of the clergy, who would not fail to bring the pastoral influence to bear upon the candidates individually.

"B.D.," criticising a letter by Bishop Wilkinson in the *Times* of Saturday, observes that the Bishop tells us a serious fact that "the young men of London will not attend services at which mixed congregations worship," and he adds, "If we would get hold of them, we must give them special separate services." We are thus asked by the Bishop to break down the traditions of the Church for the sake of these young men, who have never expressed themselves on the subject, nor promised to come to church in the future if we do so. Will the Bishop tell us how he comes to know that the "young men and lads" stay away from church specially on this account, or that they will think about coming if they may come apart from women? His letter is really as dogmatic as if he had had a revelation. Such writing is only dangerous and likely to mislead, because the evil which he combats is so alarming. The idea of separate services for the sexes is new and in great degree unchristian, and there is no proof, but the Bishop's "experience," that any good will come of it, or that even the "lads and young men" will be attracted. It has been the tradition of the Christian Church, as it was of the synagogue, to divide men and women in church in the one general congregation. This is the utmost division of the sexes which the Church has practised, and it has largely fallen into disuse. No doubt *it* might well be revived. The Bishop's remedy *when* he has caught the lads is altogether one more human device of which the number nowadays is legion. To those who look thoughtfully at society both within and without the Church it seems that the work of parents and masters is that which is nowadays deficient, and that no clerical work, if the clergy are themselves angels, can do much when the early and daily training of children is neglected at home. The modern parent in all classes too generally drops the reins, and excuses himself from the minute care of his children which parents once took. We are reaping the fruits of this. I am sure that there is something dangerous and lowering to the tone of the clergy as well as their congregations in the growing habit of getting men and women apart for special addresses. The Christian faith is a nobler and grander thing than such treatment of it implies. In the Christian Church "there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus," a text more suggestive of purity than any laboured sermon.

Preaching in the nave of Rochester Cathedral on Sunday afternoon as Canon in residence, the Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop Designate of Salisbury, made a touching reference to the fact of that occasion being the last on which he would occupy that pulpit as a Canon of the Cathedral. He alluded with thankfulness to the progress of Church work in the city and neighbourhood during the two and a-half years he had held the canonry, and earnestly prayed that his successor might be one who would earnestly carry on the great work which yet remains to be done.

The spiritual provision made for the great pleasure fleet recently assembled on the Solent is not excessive. The Queen's yachts employ some 200 men, but no chaplain of the Royal Navy ever officiates on board them. The hundreds of other yachts are solely indebted for spiritual ministrations to the chaplain of the Missions to Seamen at Southampton, and to the Missions to Seamen's yacht for the Solent, both of which have other important duties. Referring to this, the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* says:—"The Church Congress could hardly meet at so great a seaport as Portsmouth without some reference to seamen; so the subject of soldiers and seamen is to be discussed, two clergymen and a colonel being nominated to represent soldiers, and one clergyman and an admiral to speak of men-of-war's men and Royal Marines. But no provision is made for discussing the Church's duties towards merchant seamen, yachtsmen, or fishermen, who frequent in large numbers the waters of that diocese, and especially the waters of Portsmouth and the Solent. From Portsmouth and Southampton numbers of merchant transports depart and arrive, for whose crews the State makes absolutely no religious provision whilst they are in the service of their country. There are also large numbers of other merchant vessels at Portsmouth, in the Solent, at Southampton, and in the smaller ports of this diocese, for whose spiritual well-being the Church has some responsibility; whilst at this moment the greatest fleet of yachts in the world are assembled in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, whose crews are to be wholly ignored by the Church Congress. There are, it is true, some seventy chaplains connected with the Royal Navy, and not one-half that number doing duty exclusively for the mercantile marine. But the sphere to be occupied for the Church outside of the Queen's Service is very much greater than within it. There are only some 220 ships of war as against 38,000 British merchant ships, and we know not how many thousand yachts, fishing vessels, and barges. There are only some 40,000 men-of-war's men, as against about half a million of other men earning their living on the waters. So that in every way the omission from discussion by the Church Congress of the Church's duties towards seafaring men outside of the Royal Navy is like the play of *Hamlet* with the part of Hamlet left out."

## MR. SALA ON THE AUSTRALIANS.

Mr. Sala on Monday continued to discourse in the *Daily Telegraph* on the ways of the people of Sydney from his point of vantage on the steps of the post-office in George-street. Greatly daring, he speaks of the fair sex and the fashions:—

"See the fashions! The newest frivolities, the latest fal-lals from London and Paris, from Vienna and New York (for France has no longer a monopoly of the Art de la Mode) are all radiantly manifest in George-street, while the Sydney ladies are "doing the block." With a mail from home once a week, they can follow the minutest mutations of glamodishness; *Myra* and *Sylvia*, the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, the *Follet*, the *Young Ladies' Journal*, the *Saison*, the *Queen*, are all 'on hand' at the stationers' shops; while the colossal weekly journals, containing a very budget of information on all kinds of topics—political news, social gossip, literary contributions, sermons, poetry, pastoral, mining, sporting, agricultural intelligence, with stray items about cookery, horticulture, bicycling, angling, conundrums, and recipes for curing toothache or the mumps—journals which have an immense circulation throughout their respective colonies, and the contents of which are greedily devoured by the dwellers in the distant bush, in the far-off 'back blocks,' who may be likened to so many Robinson Crusoes—these weekly solaces for the solitary teem with illustrations of the feminine fashions as worn in Europe. As regards the fair sex in Sydney, personally, apart from their modish adornments, I scarcely think that I am wrong in saying that the grown-up young ladies, as a rule, 'run tall,' and are stalwart; circumstances which may be at once accounted for by the abundance of out-door exercise which they habitually take, and by the fact that most Australian girls have been trained from their youth upwards to be skilful and fearless horsewomen. In Sydney the female children, in whose costume the 'black silk pianoforte legs' first popularised by Mr. Du Maurier in *Punch*, are pleasantly predominant, strike me as looking, when their stature should denote them as being between twelve and thirteen, slightly too old for their age. Is it climate, or democratic institutions, or the greater or smaller independence from parental control engendered by such institutions, that has been the cause why so many Australian little girls have so grave and resolved an expression of countenance as to resemble facially so many little women?"

Mr. Sala cannot resist the suspicion that the very wealthy Australians do not spend enough money in their own country.

"They do not live in the style in which, considering the amount of their incomes and the degree of good which they might do to the trades and professions which minister to luxury, they ought to live. Why don't they 'cut a splash' with their magnificent revenues? Why don't they live in palatial mansions? Why can't they give eight o'clock dinners? Why can't they keep grooms of the chamber, stewards, butlers, under-butlers, tall footmen, stud grooms, housekeepers, ladies'-maids, housemaids, stillroom-maids, French *chefs*, kitchen-maids, and scullions?"

Alas! there comes a swift answer to all these questions. This immense and wondrously prosperous country is virtually destitute of a servile class.

"Cooks and housemaids, coachmen and grooms, and waiters may, it is true, be hired; but the contract bears an unpleasant resemblance to the hirer—the employer of labour—being himself hired. The Australian-born girl does not like domestic service. She would rather be a school-teacher, or an assistant in a shop, or a dressmaker, or a seamstress. As for the immigrant servant-girl, she is literally pounced upon as soon as ever she lands from the emigrant ship, and is eagerly engaged at good, although not extravagant, wages. But these newly-arrived domestics very soon discover that they are in a land where individual liberty, both social and political, is a reality and not a name; and they proceed to do less as their employers please than as they themselves are pleased to do. This is a country in which ladies are often forced to cook the family dinner with their own fair hands; but *per contra* there are many unreasonable and uninstructive mistresses who exact too much work from their immigrant servants. The good cook is practically an unknown entity in Australia, just as the footman in livery is an invisible type in George-street, Sydney. Why? Because this is a country where the people, thoroughly loyal as they are to the Throne and Constitution, are in all respects radically democratic, and will not tolerate the idea of a servile class.

"My readers at home cannot be too often nor too proudly told that the Australians are loyal to the backbone, and that they hold Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family in the most enthusiastic affection and veneration. Otherwise their political Constitution is as purely democratic as the Constitution of the United States, and their social manners are even more democratic than those of the Americans. Politically they already enjoy all the franchises for which the extreme Radicals at home are clamouring. Here there is no Established Church, no law of primogeniture, no law of entail; and education is secular, compulsory, and gratuitous—or all but gratuitous. This is not only the Land of the Golden Fleece, but the Land of Topsyturvydom. If you want a hot climate you must go north instead of south; if you admire 'beautiful snow' you may find it in the middle of July. Topsyturvydom! The vast mass of the people are out and out Radicals, as Radicalism is understood in England; but at the same time, as regards the foreign policy of Great Britain, they are as out-and-out Tories. The most unpopular British statesman in Australia was probably, until the other day, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. The bare mention at a public meeting of the name of the late Lord Beaconsfield at once provokes enthusiastic cheering. Topsyturvydom! The Australian Liberals are protectionists; the Conservatives are freetraders, or almost freetraders. As regards official costume and etiquette, the Australian practice is highly interesting, instructive, and amusing. The Queensland Speaker's full-bottomed wig, the University Chancellor's gold-barred robe, the mayor's chain of office, the judicial scarlet, the barrister's wig and gown, the Bishop's apron and lawn-sleeves, his crozier and his pastoral staff, all point most forcibly and most pleasantly to the love which the Australians have for the ceremonial usages of the old country. I verily believe that if our Episcopacy took to wearing birds-nest wigs again, the Australian prelates would follow the example of their right reverend brethren in England, not in any spirit of slavish imitation, but in sheer love and admiration for the usages of the beloved mother-country. But were the purple liveries of Bishops' footmen to be revived, no attempt, I believe, would be made to reproduce such costumes at this end of the world."

Mr. Sala points out emphatically that in Australia a man is estimated on no adventitious considerations, but solely on grounds of personal capability.

"But for all these delightful reminders of the attachment of Australians to the Throne, there is assuredly among the masses no kind of subservient feeling for anything of an aristocratic order. A man does not take the slightest harm in these colonies by the fact of his having been born a gentleman—as gentility is understood in the old world; but it does not absolutely matter one brass farthing what was his birth or what his original station in society may have been, so long as he behaves himself properly, works hard, and approves himself a useful citizen. In America you become after awhile disgusted with the sickening trash which you see in the press or hear in society about 'members of the first families,' and so forth. In Australia I do not believe that a strain of the blood of all the Howards and the Plantagenets, and the Bohuns and the De Courcys to boot, would in any degree avail the gentleman, young or middle-aged, who came to the Southern Hemisphere with the laudable ambition of making his way therein. Depend upon it, this is not the country in which you will gain anything by giving yourself airs because you are the Honourable Fabian Fitzdottrel's youngest son, or because you are first cousin to the Earl of Whitechokerly. The people will care a great deal more about you if you are a handy man, able to use an adze or a chisel; if you can do a little rough carpentering, and lay bricks, and roof a hut, and run up a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron, or shoe a horse, or wash and clip a sheep, or brand a heifer—in short, if you can make yourself generally useful about a sheep or a cattle station far away somewhere in the 'back blocks.'"

## SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COSTUMES.

Gowns intended for rough work are made very simply, having either well-hung plain or tucked or box-pleated skirts, with short drapery in front and long loose folds behind. The less in the way of additional trimming a dress of this description has the better; it only adds to the weight, and loose material is apt to catch in heather, bush, or bramble. Semi-tight bodices, with vests which can be changed, and a variation thus made in the costume, are preferable to an absolutely tight-fitting habit bodice as giving greater freedom of action. A dress admirably suited for either shooting or fishing, designed by a lady devoted to the latter sport, may be described, as it answers all the requirements of such a costume. The materials are waterproof Cheviot cloth, or heather tweed of a greenish brown colour with a dash of red in it, and brown leather, thus combining strength with warmth and lightness; the bodice is coat-shaped and semi-fitting. There are two skirts,

with leather bonnet, knickerbockers (hidden from view), and gaiters, with a loose coat to wear over all if required. Both skirts are made plain, without kilts or pleats to catch in bushes and brambles; the upper skirt is of ordinary walking length, and loops up when by the river side over the lower, which is considerably shorter. The overcoat and the soft tweed hat are also bound with stitched leather. The knickerbockers are intended for use and comfort, and not being in the least *en évidence*, they do not impart to the dress that objectionably fast element which seems inseparable from French styles of dress for *le sport*. There are sundry little conveniences also which would not have occurred to anyone unaccustomed to fishing, such as small flat corks set around the hat for fastening loose flies and "collars;" a pocket under the leather cuff of the left sleeve for indiarubber for straightening the gut, leather shoulder-pieces to prevent the friction of the basket strap, and underneath pockets (leather bound), on the upper skirt, which are available when it is turned upand shortened for the flybook and other necessaries. By the substitution of a cartridge belt for a fishing basket this costume answers equally well for shooting, and, besides being thoroughly practical, is quite ladylike, having nothing whatever about it that is vulgarly obtrusive. It requires, of course, to be made up—as was the original design—by a good tailor, as great neatness of work and finish are necessary to prevent the leather looking heavy and clumsy.

For yachting and boating dresses serge is the chief material used, and flannel, plain and striped. White serge is braided in blue or red, or has panels of narrow braid in three colours, red, white, and blue, set on perpendicularly and close together, the effect being extremely good. This braiding is repeated on the cuffs and round the sailor collar, beneath which a soft silk handkerchief in the three colours is loosely knotted, and the sailor hat trimmed with ribbon to correspond. Blue serge is made up with panels of white serge, with white waistcoat and cuffs, white flannel with collar, cuffs, vest, and panels of red on the skirt. Navy-blue serge never seems to go out of fashion, for the very good reason that it is about the only material which is not injured by either sun or salt water. This year the braid used in trimmings it is chiefly white and very narrow; gold and silver braiding is much less seen than it was, at which, considering the very liberal use made of tinsel braids by the shopgirl class, one is not surprised. Some wonderfully smart yachting gowns have been prepared this season. A navy-blue serge gown with a panelled skirt, narrow kilts of white serge being between each panel, had a Spanish jacket edged with tiny gold buttons set as closely as possible together, the white waistcoat being fastened in the same style. A decidedly unique dress was of white serge with blue anchor braid on a white ground; the vest, of blue serge, had bars of this braid across it; the collar was formed of it, and the folds of blue serge, which alternated with pleats of white serge around the skirt, were secured with it, a band being set round the stylish Royal Squadron peaked cap; the coat, a small open shape, was of white, with blue collar and cuffs.

With regard to the toilette de bain there is nothing that is remarkably fresh. Here again navy-blue serge is the best of all materials, anything of a cottonlike nature being distinctly objectionable, not only on account of its clinging properties when wet, but also on the score of cold-catching. Narrow worsted braids, red on blue, and white on red serge, are the best form of trimming, red being the fastest colour for braid, not discolouring so rapidly as white. Though bathers on this side the Channel do not appear in the fantastic garments indulged in by French men and women, there is a tendency on their parts to attend more than formerly to neatness of attire in the water, and it is only rarely now that one sees that veritable nightmare, the old-fashioned sack-like bathing gown. The large woollen mantles of striped materials used abroad might with advantage be more adopted in this country; they are very useful in preventing a chill on coming out of the water. Turkish towelling is an excellent fabric for these wraps, as also for the square deep collars, which should be provided to protect the ordinary dress while the hair is drying after the bath. A coarse straw or rush hat, bound with braid like that on the costume, and straw-soled shoes secured with strings of braid are necessary additions to a bather's equipment.

For seaside wear many highly elaborate dresses have been prepared. Crimson has become the favourite colour it promised to be earlier in the year; it is economical wear for the seaside, because it is not affected by salt water, does not show dust, and keeps clean and fresh for a long while. Thin Indian silk and Adrianople are the materials in which this colour is chiefly seen. Those who cannot stand its brilliancy quite unrelieved tone it down with lace, either black, white, or coffee-colour. White and cream, biscuit and grey, will all be much and well worn; but nothing gives a more charmingly cool appearance on a warm day than an all-white toilette, in whatever material it may be made. This is a suitable style for the seaside. Fine white serge trimmed with very narrow silk braid, the skirt box-pleated, but instead of side panels only small braided panels between each wide pleat, the first drapery short, and lined with white silk, a portion of which shows on the side turned up, the back drapery falling in three wide folds almost to the edge of the skirt; on the left side a soft white silk sash arranged gracefully in long loops and ends; the jacket, semi-fitting, braided to match the skirt, with lappels of silk, braided cuffs, and braided vest, fastened with tiny silver or mother-o'-pearl buttons; a sailor-shaped hat with white silk ribbon completing the dress.

For lawn tennis dresses, the new scouring serge is a good material, being very light though warm, and draping remarkably well; it is manufactured in self-colours and in stripes of two shades, either perpendicularly or horizontally arranged. In texture it resembles house flannel, and it is prepared in a variety of colours—navy blue, with navy blue and speckled grey stripes to make up with it, dark blue and red stripes for either plain blue or red, Indian red and speckled fawn over red. We noticed a pretty dress in this material quite recently in brown and brown and cream stripes; the skirt, deep sailor collar, wristbands, and waist-belt, which crossed in front, were of the stripes, and the polonaised-shaped over-dress of the plain brown, caught up very high on the left hip, the somewhat loose full-fronted bodice being secured at the waist by the belt. Another new-looking dress was in fine cream serge, the skirt box-pleated and kilted with a wide border of check, formed by the interlacing of four different shades of red braid; the bodice was blouse shaped, opening in front, with a turned-back collar, showing a plastron, matching the border on the skirt; the sleeves were finished off with deep wristbands of the same check, of which the waistband was also composed; the short tunic turned up in front, the pocket so made being utilised for holding the tennis balls, and secured at each side with bows and ends of the four braids; the hat, a creamish white straw in the inevitable sailor-shape, was trimmed to match with the shaded braids. The blouse form of bodice is by far the most convenient shape for lawn-tennis dresses. Well-made short coats are sent out now by the best houses with lawn-tennis costumes, made of serge, flannel, or cloth, to match the darkest tone of colour in the dress, or else of some neutral tint which harmonises with the general effect. Satin linings of contrasting shades are usually employed. A wrap of some sort to wear between the setts or when leaving off play is a necessary, as, if such a precaution is neglected, the result is too often a severe chill to an energetic player overheated by the exertion.—*Standard*.

## THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted on Sunday morning at Balmoral Castle in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the household. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated.

On Friday, the 28th ult., the Prince of Wales, on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*, arrived at Molde. The town was gaily decorated with flags in honour of the illustrious visitors. On Sunday evening the Prince of Wales arrived at Drontheim, where his Royal Highness received a hearty welcome from the Municipality. On Tuesday the Prince, travelling in a Royal saloon placed at his disposal by the King of Sweden, arrived at Storlien, on Swedish territory. He afterwards proceeded to Stockholm, and thence to the Royal Castle at Drottningholm, accompanied by King Oscar.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to award a pension upon the Civil List of £100 a year to the four sisters of the late Mr. John Leech, artist.

Hugh Brown, the Ayrshire poet, has just died in Glasgow, at the age of eighty-five years. The deceased, whose first productions appeared sixty years ago, was best known as the author of "The Covenanters." He was a hand-loom weaver when the *Scots Magazine* published, in 1825, his noticeable poem to the memory of Lord Byron, who had died in the previous year. Brown became a rustic schoolmaster in 1828, a calling which he pursued for upwards of forty years. He gradually declined in circumstances, until towards the end he was dependent upon the bounty of friends for support. The *Christian Leader* of Glasgow states that a few months ago a brother poet, Mr. A. B. Todd, ventured to bring Brown's claims under the notice of Mr. Gladstone, who generously responded by forwarding a cheque for £50.

Ankerwyke House, Buckinghamshire, with Magna Charta Island, near Runnymede, is announced for sale. The estate comprises nearly 700 acres, with a rental of a little over £2,000 a year. Ankerwyke is in the parish of Wraysbury, between Staines and Datchet. It was once a Benedictine Priory, founded by Sir Gilbert Montfichet, in the reign of Henry II. It was afterwards given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith, who resided there. Of the monastic buildings, according to Murray, only the hall remains. In the grounds is an immense yew-tree, beneath which, according to local tradition, Henry VIII. made an appointment with Anne Boleyn.

We have to record the death of Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, which occurred at Dumfries last week. The late Baronet was the eldest son of the Hon. Sir E. Marmaduke Vavasour, first Baronet (second son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton), by his wife, Marcia Bridget, only daughter of Mr. James Lane Fox, of Bramham Park, York, and was born 17th January, 1815. He succeeded to the baronetcy in March, 1847. He was a bachelor; consequently the baronetcy devolves upon his nephew, Wm. Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. Vavasour and the Hon. Mary Constantia Clifford, daughter of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford. The present Baronet was born in November, 1846, and married in May, 1870, Mary Teresa, second daughter of Mr. Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

As the Rev. W. C. Vaughan, of Tallarn-green, near Malpas, and his wife were on Saturday evening driving along the highway near that place, Mr. Vaughan alighted to enable his horse to get up the hill. Just at that moment a farmer was carting a load of hay from his field along the highway to his stackyard. A labourer was riding on the top of the load, and as Mr. Vaughan was walking alongside the cart the labourer, who was holding a pitchfork in his hand, fell from the top. The steel prongs entered the left side of the reverend gentleman, causing instant death.

An accident, attended with injuries to several persons, took place on Sunday evening at the St. Luke's Mission Hall, Globe-road, Mile-end. The ordinary Sunday evening service was being conducted by the Rev. E. N. Dawson, a Congregational minister, and while the congregation were engaged in singing a hymn a balcony which extends across the building over the entrance gave way, and precipitated its occupants to the ground. Something like a panic ensued, several persons endeavouring to rush from the building, but they were prevented from doing so owing to the *débris* of the fallen gallery blocking up the means of exit. The cries of those who had fallen with the balcony, and were then buried beneath its ruins, added to the confusion, and some time passed before anything like order could be restored and an examination of the injured persons made. It was found that many persons had been bruised and cut, while several had sustained injuries of a more permanent character.

The Professorship of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter, vacant by the election of the Rev. John Owen to the Wardenship of the Welsh Collegiate Institution at Llandovery, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Owen Evans, Minor Canon of Bangor Cathedral, and Honorary Secretary to the Bangor Clerical Education Society. Mr. Evans was a classical scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated in 1877 with first-class honours in Natural Science.

At Dawlish on Saturday, owing to the fall of a portion of a cliff, three persons lost their lives. Miss Watts, with her niece and nephew, a lady's-maid, and a nurse, were resting themselves in a nook under a cliff when about forty tons of earth and rock fell on them. The nurse, the lady's maid, and the niece, Violet Mary Watson, aged nine, were instantaneously killed. The little boy had his legs broken in two places, an arm broken, and sustained severe lacerated wounds about the head. Miss Watts and another lady were also injured. An inquest was held on Monday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Letters were put in showing that only a month since a clergyman pointed out to the Local Board the danger of the locality, and the necessity of some notice being placed against the cliff warning people against going near, but the Board failed to take any action, and on Saturday there was nothing to indicate to strangers the place was unsafe. A further fall of rock occurred on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone disembarked from the *Sunbeam* on Tuesday morning at Inverness, and travelled thence by train to Elgin and Aberdeen, on a visit to Sir Thomas Gladstone at Fasque, Kincardineshire. A considerable crowd assembled at Elgin to welcome the right hon. gentleman, and at Aberdeen he was met by the Lord Provost. In conversation Mr. Gladstone said that he was still a little hoarse, but was extremely well.

Earl Spencer received at Althorp House on Tuesday a deputation from the Northampton Town Council, headed by the Mayor, who presented his Lordship with an address setting forth the confidence and gratitude with which all reasonable and loyal citizens regarded his courageous and devoted services and his just and kindly administration during a trying and difficult crisis in Ireland. Earl Spencer, in reply, referred briefly to his administration of Irish affairs, which, he said, he felt it his duty to undertake at the command of the Queen, and expressed the hope that the cordial feeling existing between his family and Northampton would long be maintained.

The presentation of the congratulatory addresses recently voted by the Corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow to the Queen and the Princess Beatrice on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess with Prince Henry of Battenberg took place at Balmoral on Tuesday.

On Sunday Mr. Sidney Locock, our Minister in Brazil, died in Southwick-street, Hyde-Park. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Charles Locock, the distinguished physician, and was born in 1834. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1853, was appointed Second Secretary at the Hague in 1862, and was promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Japan in 1865. He was transferred in 1868 to the Hague, where he was employed as Acting Chargé d'Affaires for a short time in 1869 and again in 1872. He was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople in 1872, and was Acting Chargé d'Affaires there from January till May, 1874, when he was nominated Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident in Servia. He married in 1859 Abbie, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jonas King, of Athens, by whom he has left a family. He died from the effects of recent sunstroke at Belgrade.

A national movement is being carried out in the colony of Victoria to erect a memorial statue in Melbourne to the late General Gordon. At a meeting in the Melbourne Townhall on May 29 there were 4,000 people present. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Brougham Loch) presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Bishop Moorhouse, the Mayor, Lord Lymington, Major-General Downes, and others. Since that meeting subscriptions have been steadily coming in from all classes of the community. An interesting point in the subscription lists is the fact that all the children in the State schools are giving their mite. The amount already subscribed is about £2,600, but a sum of £5,000 is the amount required. The committee are making an appeal to all Victorian colonists resident in England, and Sir William Clarke, the president, invites them to send subscriptions through the Bank of Victoria in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

The lists of the Oxford and Cambridge Boards Examinations recently issued by the Universities show that some sixty schools presented 790 candidates for the higher certificates, and 481 were successful. Fifteen schools gained ten or more certificates, Rugby being first with thirty-two. Bedford Grammar School gained twenty-eight certificates, King's College School and Rossall twenty-seven each, Winchester twenty-five, Bradford Grammar School twenty-four, Eton twenty-two, Dulwich twenty, Manchester Grammar School nineteen, Denstone twelve, Clifton eleven, Bath, Leamington, Malvern, and Sherborne ten each. In the matter of distinction Bradford, as last year, heads the list with thirty-two honours. Rossall obtains twenty-six, King's College School and Rugby seventeen each, Eton fifteen, Bedford fourteen, and Bath and Dulwich ten each.

A return just issued shows the educational progress and expenditure of Scotland in 1884 compared with that of England and Wales. The number of schools inspected was 18,761 and 3,131 respectively, representing increases on the previous year of 1·2 and 1·3 per cent.; the average attendance was 3,273,000 and 448,000, representing increases of 4·7 and 3·5 respectively; the number of children examined in Standard IV. and upwards was 732,342 and 128,000, representing increases of 10·8 in England and 4·9 in Wales. The numbers of pupil teachers were 25,087 and 3,629, being a decrease respectively of 1,341 and 12, representing in England a decrease of 5·1 per cent.

The Home Secretary has at last taken action in the now notorious case of Lily Armstrong, and on Wednesday, at Bow-street Police Court, before Mr. Vaughan, the prosecution was commenced by Mr. Poland, representing the Treasury solicitor, of Rebecca Jarrett for conspiring with William Thomas Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and some prominent members of the Salvation Army to abduct the girl from the possession of her parents, administering to her noxious drugs, indecently assaulting her, and otherwise aggrieving the child, who is considerably under sixteen years of age. After Mr. Poland had made an exhaustive statement the prisoner was remanded, and processes were ordered to be issued against William Thomas Stead, who called himself chief director of some Special Commission; Mr. Jaques, employed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* office, who assisted in the abduction of the child; Mrs. Coombe, to whose house the child was taken, and who was connected with the Salvation Army; Mr. Bramwell Booth, who was cognisant of what had been done, and who was party to detaining the child for a long period from her parents; and Mdme. Louise Mourey, Milton-street, Dorset-square, to whose house Armstrong had been taken on the night of Wednesday, June 3rd. The further hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday.

Considerable interest has been created by the statement that the "Milk Walk," which has existed near the Spring-gardens Gate of St. James's Park for at least a century and a half past, was to be disestablished, and that the proprietors of the stalls from which milk, sweets, and cooling drinks have been so long dispensed to successive generations of children under the shade of the spreading elms, had received peremptory notice to quit on behalf of the Duke of Cambridge, acting in his capacity as Ranger of the Park. All day Tuesday the tenants under sentence of eviction were visited by hundreds of people, who expressed the greatest sympathy with their troubles. The original order was that all the stalls, six in number, kept by Miss Burry, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Collins, James Green, and Henry Burch, were to be removed by the evening of the 31st ultimo; but when General Tyrwhitt, the Duke's private secretary, came down shortly after noon on Tuesday to see that the instructions had been carried out, he found the stalls still standing, and two of them open for business. Mrs. Miles and Henry Burch had partially dismantled theirs, and those of James Green and Mrs. Collins were intact, although the proprietors were either afraid or too disheartened to open them for business. But Mrs. Kitchen and Miss Burry, her sister, both opened and sold, and informed General Tyrwhitt of their intention to continue doing so, as they had no other means of earning a livelihood. Thereupon the General stated that the stalls would, if necessary, be removed by force. This was done on Wednesday. Mrs. Kitchen and Miss Burry wrote some days ago to the Duke of Cambridge, asking for an interview to explain the hardships of the case; but the only answer was an intimation to the effect that the arrangements of the Department would not admit of reconsideration. It was understood that the removal of the milk-sellers is preliminary to the formation of a new carriage-drive to connect the Mall with the new Admiralty offices; but it may be pointed out that there are several other nooks and corners around to which the vendors could be relegated.

Amongst the many attractions which are drawing thousands of visitors to the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, is what is called "The Palace of Ten Thousand Lights;" an imposing sight, which was inaugurated early last month. The interior of the vast building is at once brilliant, striking, and unique, illuminations forming only a part of the pleasing arrangements. Flowers, curtains, draperies, carpets, lounges, and countless other improvements have transformed this popular resort into the leading place of amusement in London. The entertainment, too, leaves nothing to be desired, including as it does the very best talent that can be engaged.

The golden wedding of Sir Thomas and Lady Gladstone was celebrated at the family seat of Fasque on Thursday, in presence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, the Misses Gladstone, and other members of the Gladstone family. The celebration was quiet and unostentatious. To mark the occasion fifty of the married servants who had been longest in the service of Sir Thomas were each presented with a new sovereign.

We are glad to learn that the £600 which was needed to complete the endowment of a cot at Cromwell House, Highgate, as a memorial of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, and her daughter, Mrs. Juliana Horatia Ewing, has not only been subscribed, but there is a surplus, which will be devoted as a special memorial of Mrs. Ewing, to some charity for soldiers, about whom she wrote so much in *Jackanapes*.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1884), with a codicil (dated April 15, 1885), of the Rev. Edward William Blore, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on June 24 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. George John Blore, D.D., the brother, and Charles Edward Keyser, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £66,000. The testator bequeaths some marble statuary to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; £2,000 to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, upon trust, to apply the income for the next twenty years after his death for the better maintenance of the choral service of the chapel of the said College, and afterwards as the Council of the said College shall determine; and legacies to his said nephew and to nieces. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said brother.

A railway accident, which was marvellously not fraught with serious consequences, occurred near Salisbury on Thursday. A well-laden excursion train for Brighton had left the station behind by about a mile when the axle of a carriage broke, and that, with six other carriages, were jerked off the line. A steep embankment runs down from the narrow line on either side, but though the carriages proceeded off the line for about 70yds. they did not go over, neither did any of them overturn. No one was injured, but the line was blocked for several hours. The passengers, who were greatly alarmed, afterwards proceeded to Brighton.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

Several Belgian detectives have arrived in London this week, and are engaged in endeavouring, with the aid of the Scotland-yard officials, to trace Belgian railway bonds, to the value of 400,000f. (£16,000 sterling), which have recently been stolen at Brussels.

A fatal accident occurred at Studland Bay on Thursday afternoon, whereby two young ladies were drowned whilst bathing. One, aged 14, was the daughter of Captain Burgess, of 78, Tyrwhitt-road, St. John's, London, S.E.; and the other, Miss Trimmell, aged 13, was Captain Burgess's granddaughter, and belonged to Maldon, Kingston-on-Thames. They walked from Swanage, where the family has been staying for some weeks past, to Studland in the morning, and bathed in the afternoon from the beach, where they are several dangerous sandbanks. One young lady, who could not swim, got out of her depth, and on the other proceeding to her assistance both were drowned. Captain Burgess at once ran into the water to save them, but they were lost. The bodies were recovered a few hours afterwards.

A mysterious tragedy occurred on Thursday near Dumfries, Major-General Richard Clarke Babington being found dead—shot through the heart—in a wood at Dalscairth. He had been out shooting, and it is not known how the fatality occurred. The deceased was a retired officer of the Indian Army, and had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps. He was placed on the retired list in July, 1880, after serving for ten years as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement. He subsequently purchased the estate of Allanton, in Dumfriesshire. General Babington was about 60 years of age.

The stone effigy of Queen Anne—a fertile source of epigram and satire in the eighteenth century, when, amongst other irreverent comments, it was observed that her Majesty's back was turned to the Church, and her face to the brandy-shop at the churchyard corner, where subsequently the publisher, Mr. Newberry, and his successors, issued the most delightful of nursery-books, among them being *Goody Two-shoes*—is in process of demolition. In spite of all the hard things that have been said of Francis Bird's work, it has or had a certain merit. At a time when allegory held almost undisputed sway in pictorial and formative art, this was a veritable piece of sculptured portraiture, true to every fold and border of the Royal robes, as well as to the personal features, since defaced by the violence of a crazy iconoclast as well as by the corrosive action of time and the carbon-charged atmosphere of London. Symbol and metaphor, indeed, played their part in the design, but they were limited to the pedestal, a somewhat clumsy arrangement of national signs and tokens, in which four emblematic figures represented severally England, Ireland, France, and America an odd and unmeaning classification. The Corporation having latterly taken in hand the work of restoring this monument, it has been determined that a replica in Sicilian marble shall take its place, and the choice has fallen on Mr. Richard Belt as the copyist of a really characteristic if in no other respect greatly meritorious piece of sculpture. The closer Mr. Belt sticks to his original, we may venture to say, the greater will be the value of his labour. Any departure in the direction of fancied improvement, even supposing it to entail superiority of invention and of handiwork, must involve a loss which can be compensated by no imaginable gain. Either Queen Anne in her habit as she lived, and as the sculptor of 1712 carved her, is required on the site of the old defaced image and its accessories, or nothing. The replica should be veritably and simply a replica, or the space might better have been left vacant.

There having been recently some complaints as to the manner in which the Dean of Exeter (Dr. Morgan Cowie) performed his duties as Gresham Lecturer on Geometry, the Court of Common Council referred the matter to their Gresham Committee to examine and report. The committee communicated with the Dean, who replied:—"I have to thank the committee for sending me the enclosure relating to inquiries made in the Court of Common Council. I see nothing in most of the inquiries which requires my aid in enlightening the Common Council. The record book of the College will supply the exact answers. I pay my substitute the same fee that I received for many years for each course from the Rev. Mr. Parker, the Lecturer on Divinity, whose deputy I was for some time. The register will show the exact time and dates. When the library is free from its present occupant, whose office and clerks will, I hope, soon be in more convenient quarters in their new buildings, I hope to resume my lectures if my health continues to improve." The committee pursuing their investigation found that the Dean, who should have lectured one hundred and sixteen times during the last ten years, had done so in person fifty-seven times, the last date being on January 23, 1880, and by deputy fifty-nine times. When absent he had invariably employed a substitute, and Dr. Cuthbertson, second master of the City of London School, had been in the habit of lecturing for him for several years past. The committee were unable to ascertain the amount which the Dean paid to his substitute. The Dean received a salary of £100, and had a room in Gresham College. He was appointed Gresham Lecturer in December, 1854. The average audience at the geometry lectures was forty-one. In regard to the concluding portion of the Dean's letter the committee explained that in 1880 they allowed the City and Guilds of London Institute to have their offices at Gresham College, and the library and a small room behind were used in the day time for such purpose, but that arrangement in no way interfered with the preparation or delivery of the Gresham Lectures. Dean Cowie had not been in good health for some years, but he was now to a great extent restored, and the committee recommended that he should be called upon to give his lectures in person, and that if he did not resume them notice should be given to him that they (the committee) would proceed to the appointment of a lecturer in his place. The Common Council have adopted that recommendation.

The Registrar-General's return for the week ended August 29 shows that the deaths registered during that period in 28 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 8,906,446 persons in the middle of this year. The six healthiest places were Bolton, Leicester, Norwich, Oldham, Nottingham, and Bristol. In London 2,413 births and 1,371 deaths were registered. Allowance being made for increase of population, the births were 276, and the deaths 155, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 18·8 in each of the two preceding weeks, declined to 17·5 last week. During the first eight weeks of the current quarter the mean death-rate was 19·9 per 1,000, against 21·3 in the corresponding periods of the nine years 1876-84. The 1,371 deaths included 5 from smallpox, 55 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 45 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 121 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 6 from cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, and not one from typhus. Thus, 275 deaths were referred to these diseases, being eight below the corrected average weekly number. In Greater London 3,111 births and 1,177 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 31·2 and 17·8 per 1,000 of the population. In the Outer Ring 64 deaths from diarrhœa, 10 from smallpox, and 8 from measles were registered. The fatal cases of diarrhœa included 10 in West Ham and 7 in Walthamstow sub-districts. Of the 10 deaths from smallpox, 5 occurred in West Ham and 3 in Croydon sub-districts.

Nearly £250,000 damage has been caused by a great fire at the works of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. The fire broke out about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and continued burning during a great part of Wednesday. It took place in the engineering department, and destroyed the whole of the planing machines, lathes, models, and other plant. In consequence, more than 2,000 *employés* are thrown out of work. The Barrow Fire Brigade, assisted by the Company's own brigade, made great efforts to check the progress of the flames; but the fire spread with such rapidity that their efforts were of no avail, and in half an hour after the outbreak the buildings in which it took place were gutted.

At Windsor Castle an additional staircase is being erected next the flagstaff turret of the Round Tower, in order to facilitate the ascent and descent of the numerous visitors who in the holiday season mount to the summit of the palace keep to enjoy the extensive view from its lofty battlements. The new staircase, which is being built of brick and white stone, begins on the left of the landing near the cannon, and rises on the east side of the old staircase containing the Sebastopol bell to the top of the Round Tower. When finished it will prove highly serviceable, as recently the authorities, much to the disgust of the public, have been compelled to close the Round Tower on bank holidays for fear of accidents upon the existing narrow steps, which have sometimes been almost impassable when crowded with sight-seers. The new building will remedy this defect and will enable visitors to pass up and down without inconvenience.

One of the first questions which the London School Board will have to consider on its reassembling will be a report by the Educational Endowments Committee with respect to the future government of Christ's Hospital, as presented in the draft scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The report would have come before the Board at the last meeting but for the number and length of speeches on other subjects, and the members refused to discuss hastily the reformed government of Christ's Hospital. The report presented to the London School Board includes memoranda on "the origin, history, and objects" of this foundation. A return is also given of the incomes of persons whose children are being educated in the school, and it is stated that while some of the families from which the children come have incomes between £600 and £700 a year, some of the children are the orphans of professional men, of clergymen, and of naval and military officers. Some are said to be the sons of working persons and servants. The lower class are generally the nominees of local or special trusts. The subject of the income of the hospital is then entered upon very fully, and it is stated that the gross annual income now is set at £73,000. Out of this payments are made under various bequests for pensioners, blind persons, the preaching of sermons, and other objects, to the sum of about £11,000, leaving for the purposes of the school a net annual income of about £62,000. The present building in Newgate-street is to be closed as a school as soon as new premises are erected. The new buildings for the hospital schools are to provide for 700 boys as boarders, 500 girls, and 120 younger children in the preparatory school; the building to be within a convenient distance of the City of London. There are to be two day schools—one for 600 boys, in the City of London, and the other for 400 girls, within three miles measured in a straight line from the Royal Exchange. The site alone of the present hospital in Newgate-street is estimated to be worth £600,000. The new scheme is set forth, and attention is drawn to the provision proposed to be made of 300 free places to be allotted to boys, and 200 free places to be allotted to girls of three years' standing in the public Elementary schools of the metropolis, who have passed the sixth standard, this provision being made in the "Science School," and exhibitions are to be given among the children so advanced. The Committee of the London School Board make the following recommendations—"That a letter be addressed to the Charity Commissioners with reference to the draft scheme for Christ's Hospital, suggesting that, in view of the amount of present income, and the probable increase from the sale of property in Newgate-street, bringing the annual income up to probably at least £80,000 per annum, the hospital should board, clothe, and educate not fewer than 2,000 children; that, considering that the clothing, feeding, and educating of young girls is at least as important as that of boys, and that the neglect of these leads to even more serious evils, at least as many girls as boys should be received into the hospital, and that no more boys should be admitted until the girls should have reached the number of 1,000; that the exhibitions to be awarded under the provisions of the scheme should be awarded equally between boys and girls; that of the six nominated almoners to be appointed by the School Board for London there should be women; that, in view of the special sources and objects of the funds of Christ's Hospital in particular, some of the governors should be elected by direct representation of the ratepayers to act as guardians."

Several farms in the Hythe district of Kent have just been disposed of at a loss of about £20,000, as compared with these properties about twenty years ago. It is rumoured that the Duke of Edinburgh intends shortly to give up his farm at Eastwell Park. The farming, instead of producing a profit of some £2,000 a year, as was thought probable, has resulted in a loss of £400 or £500 a year.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the East-end during the early part of last week by the proselytising efforts of Mormon missionaries in that district. The Mormons have been in the habit of conducting meetings in the Clifton Hall, Mile-end-road, and recently their propaganda has assumed a more active form in the shape of open-air meetings and the distribution of literature. The Mormons have on several occasions been roughly handled, and on Tuesday evening a noisy mob entered the Clifton Hall and caused a riot. The platform was stormed, and the Elders, numbering six or seven, who were conducting the meeting were driven from the building, chased down the Mile-end-road, and pelted with refuse. They at length managed to hide themselves in a house until two cabs were procured, when they were driven rapidly away.

A Parliamentary return issued last week shows the amount of Income-tax in each of the three years ended April 5, 1874, 1879, and 1884. Under Schedule D the amount of the incomes under £200 charged with the tax in 1874 was £21,598,379, from 358,164 persons, who paid £269,947 of Income-tax; in 1879, the amount of incomes was £8,272,128, from 187,757 persons, paying £172,339; and in 1884, the amount of incomes was £8,688,401, from 202,049 persons, paying £181,010. Of incomes above £200 and under £1,000, the amount taxed in 1874 was £40,693,685, from 108,955 persons, yielding £508,662; in 1879, £51,161,423, from 192,095 persons, yielding £1,065,867, and in 1884, £51,999,811, from 203,607 persons, yielding £1,083,333. Of incomes over £1,000, and under £50,000, the amount taxed in 1874 was £64,384,369, from 20,121 persons, yielding £804,798; in 1879, £62,274,564, from 21,306 persons, yielding £1,297,432; and in 1884, £68,814,335, from 22,789 persons, yielding £1,433,634. Of incomes of £50,000 and upwards there were respectively ninety-three, of the value of £8,723,077, yielding £109,038; eighty-three, of the value of £7,297,838, yielding £152,038; and 102, of the value of £9,098,729, yielding £189,537. Under Schedule E the amount of income charged with tax under £200 was in 1874 £8,564,069, from 128,889 persons, yielding £108,200; in 1879, £11,377,578, from 133,527 persons, yielding £233,992; and in 1884, £12,565,373, from 153,868 persons, yielding £261,767. Of incomes under £1,000, the amount taxed in 1874 was £11,712,281, from £32,539 persons, yielding £146,405; in 1879, £12,533,038, from 17,934 persons, yielding £261,070; and in 1884, £15,232,790, from 21,748 persons, yielding £317,330. Of incomes over £1,000, the amount taxed in 1874 was £4,240,001, from 2,621 persons, yielding £53,001. The returns for 1879 and 1884 under this head are not given. The net amounts of Income and Property Tax in Great Britain for the three years respectively were:—1874, £5,452,633; 1879, £9,303,917; and 1884, £10,143,303.

The annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London have been issued as a Parliamentary paper. On coal and wine the duties received amounted to £385,987, the expenses of management came to £4,322, and the balance had been paid to the account of the "Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund." The Blackfriars Bridge account shows receipts to the amount of £5,442, and a balance on the expenditure of the year to the extent of £1,251. On Police account the receipts were £104,298, and the expenditure £103,278, leaving a balance of £1,020. The Police Superannuation Fund amounted to £10,008, the whole of which was absorbed. The ward rates produced £7,098, and the expenditure left a balance in hand of £789. The receipts on account of sewers (consolidated rate account) was £1,079,701, and there was a balance in hand of £85,738. In the sewers rate account the receipts were £19,767, and the expenditure £8,657, leaving a balance of £11,110. On the Metropolitan Board of Works sewers rate account the receipts were £109,746, and the expenditure £84,696, leaving a balance of £25,049. The Coal Market Fund showed receipts £3,614, and expenditure £2,413. A very important statement is the "City's duty on coals." This amounts in the whole to £167,374, and shows a balance transferred to surplus account of £85,678. The surplus account, which is set forth separately, showed a total of £91,644 available for the discharge of loans, and of this £60,000 was absorbed in the discharge of loans respecting the Holborn Valley Improvement, and £28,000 by transfer to moneys due to bondholders' account, having a balance of £3,644. The Clerkenwell Improvement Fund showed receipts to the extent of £8,059, which was all expended, chiefly in repayment of moneys advanced. The City of London Grain Duty yielded a sum of £39,000, and this was chiefly devoted to the purchase and maintenance of open spaces. Epping Forest figures as absorbing £15,736, St. Paul's Churchyard £358, Burnham Beeches £861, and Coulsdon and other Surrey Commons £286. The Dwelling-house Improvement Fund showed a balance overdrawn of £80,650, while credit was taken for the erection of artisans' dwellings on the Petticoat-square site, costing £42,500.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

The sale of the Beckett-Denison Collection occupied twenty-two days, and the total sum realised was £92,231.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Aug. 29 was—medical 812 surgical 366; total 1,178, of which 472 were new cases.

## BIRTHS.

July 18, at Fuh Ning, Foo Chow, the wife of the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, C.M.S., of a daughter.

Aug. 26, at Fulmer Place, the Lady JOHN HAY, wife of Admiral Lord John Hay, of a daughter.

Aug. 26, at The Old Vicarage, Oswestry, the wife of the Rev. R. B. FAULKNER, M.A., of a son.

Aug. 27, at Stonehouse, Devon, the wife of the Rev. A. A. TOMS, of a daughter.

Aug. 27, at Birch-green, the wife of the Rev. HUGH A. HODGSON, of a son.

Aug. 28, at East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. J. WALTER PARRINGTON, M.A., Vicar of East Dean and Friston, of a son.

Aug. 28, at Whalley Vicarage, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. C. C. PRICHARD, of a son.

Aug. 29, at Ratho Free Manse, Midlothian, the wife of the Rev. FRANCIS GORDON, of a daughter.

Aug. 30, at 13, Grosvenor-gardens, the Countess of ST. GERMANS, of a son.

Aug. 30, at The Vicarage, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. R. DIGBY RAM, of a son.

At the Queen's House, Lyndhurst, the Hon. Mrs. GERALD LASCELLES, of a daughter.

Sept. 1, at The Vicarage, Paignton, the wife of the Rev. F. J. HALE, M.A., of Wymondley House of a daughter.

Sept. 2, at St. Paul's Mission House, Burgh, the wife of the Rev. W. A. BRAMELD, M.A., Principal, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

July 9, at Tarcels, Barraba, New South Wales, ARTHUR SWIFT DARBY, of Campo Santo, eldest son of the late Sydney Darby, of The Grove, New England, to MARION HENDERSON, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir WILLIAM BROUN, 9th Bart., of Colstoun.

Aug. 18, at the parish church, Llanidloes, the Rev. ALBERT JAMES WARREN, third surviving son of Joseph Loxdale Warren, Esq., of Morville Hall, Bridgnorth, to ANNIE HOWELL PRICE, only daughter of the late Rev. JOHN MEREDITH, Rector of Uppington, Salop.

Aug. 25, at St. Mary's, Bexley, Kent, ALFRED NAPIER FORD, of 27, Harley-street, W., to FLORENCE SELWYN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. H. DREW, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London.

Aug. 26, at St. Mary's, Grassendale, Liverpool, FREDERICK PYEMONT, second son of the late Rev. S. Pyemont, D.D., Vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire, to MARGARET, third surviving daughter of the late STAVELEY TAYLOR, of Grassendale.

Aug. 26, at St. John's Church, Clevedon, the Rev. FREDERICK MEREDITH HARGREAVES, of Newburn-on-Tyne, son of George Hargreaves, Chester, to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of CHARLES HILL, of Clevedon Hall and of Hazel Manor, Somersetshire.

Aug. 27, at St. James's Church, Altham, JAMES, third son of the late Rev. W. HAWORTH, M.A., Vicar of Fence-in-Pendle, to CLARA, youngest daughter of the late J. HALLAM, Esq., of Marsden Hall, Lancashire.

Aug. 27, at the Ladye Chapel, Hereford Cathedral, MACKAY JOHN GRAHAM SCOBIE, of Home Leigh, Hereford, to EDITH HELEN, second daughter of the Rev. JAMES BROWN, Vicar of Pipe and Lyde.

Aug. 27, at Christchurch, Whitington, CHARLES FREDERICK, eldest surviving son of the late JOHN SEAMAN BUSH, C.E., late of Stow, Norfolk, to JANE HELEN, fourth daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM THWAITES, of the Vicarage, Whitington, Norfolk.

Aug. 27, at Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, VICTOR LEWIS, of Beechwood, Iffley, Oxon, to MARY ANNE (MINNIE), eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. P. CLAYTON, of Retford.

Sept. 1, at Maxstoke, Warwickshire, CHARLES T. HATFEILD, of Hartsdown, Isle of Thanet, late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, to MAUD HARRIET SINCLAIR, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. BACK, Vicar of Maxstoke.

Sept. 1, at Moyne Church, county Wicklow, JAMES M. MECREDY, Monta Vista, Dalkey, county Dublin, Solicitor, to LUCIE ANNE HEADLY, daughter of the Rev. C. L. M. JONES, A.B., Preb. Ferns, Rathdrum, county Wicklow.

Sept. 1, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Stockton, Wilts, GEORGE FREDERICK CHADWICK, L.R.C.P. and S.E., of Codford St. Mary, to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. W. FISKE, Rector of Stockton.

Sept. 2, at the Holloway Congregational Church, ARTHUR, son of PHILIP WILLIAMS, Esq., of Southwood lane, Highgate, to EFFIE, eldest daughter of the Rev. MARK WILKS.

Sept. 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, WILLIAM FREDERICK, eldest son of the Rev. D. MACAULAY, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bishop Stortford, to EVANGELINE ELIZABETH, of 53, Romola-road, Tulse-hill, second daughter of the late Rev. HENRY J. HOSE, M.A.

Sept. 2, WILLIAM CECIL, third son of the Marquis of Exeter, to MARY ROTHES MARGARET, eldest daughter of WILLIAM AMHURST TYSSEN AMHERST, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk, Esq., M.P.

## DEATHS.

July 16, at Glenelg, Adelaide, South Australia, LOUISA SUSANNAH, wife of FRANCIS CORBET SINGLETON, and daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Gore, of Mairancan, Wexford, Ireland, aged 67.

Aug. 21, at All Saints' Vicarage, Hatcham-park, LIZZIE, wife of the Rev. R. GARDNER SMITH.

Aug. 23, at Dumfries, N.B., Sir EDWARD MARMADUKE VAVASOUR, Bart., of Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, aged 70.

Aug. 26, suddenly, at Bothal Haugh, Morpeth, ROSA MARY, wife of the Rev. Sir CHARLES CLARKE, Bart., of Worlingham, Beccles.

Aug. 26, EDITH MARY, third daughter of the Rev. W. SEALY late Rector of New Alresford, Hants.

Aug. 26, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. T. H. T. HOPKINS, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 53.

Aug. 26, at the Vicarage, Whissendine, ELLEN, wife of the Rev. E. L. HORNE, aged 50.

Aug. 26, at Weymouth, MARY CHARLOTTE PEARSON, of Glenthorne Villa, Clifton, widow of the Rev. Charles James Pearson.

Aug. 27, at 36, Chesham-place, the infant daughter of the Hon. HENRY and Mrs. BROUGHAM.

Aug. 28, at Southerton, Ottery St. Mary, Sir JAMES WALKER, C.B., K.C.M.G., late Governor-in Chief of Barbados, also of the Bahamas, last surviving son of the late Andrew Walker, Esq., J.P., Edinburgh, aged 76.

Aug. 28, at 31, Park-road, Southport, HENRIETTA, widow of JOHN RUSHTON, D.D., Vicar of Blackburn, and first Archdeacon of Manchester.

Aug. 28, at Gayton Vicarage, near Stafford, ÆMILIA MOTTE WILSON, wife of the Rev. WILLIAM KEENE, and elder daughter of the late Hon. Hugo James, Attorney-General of Jamaica.

Aug. 28, at Anglesea Villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight, CLEMENT, third son of the Rev. HENRY CLARKE, Rector of Westmoreland, Jamaica, aged 22.

Aug. 30, at 7, Queen's-terrace, Windsor, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late Rev. HENRY TREVOR WHEELER, Rector of Berkley, Somerset, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Charles Euseby Isham, Rector of Polebrook, Northants, aged 77.

Aug. 30, at 22, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, from the effects of a recent sunstroke at Belgrade, SIDNEY LOCOCK, Esq., H.M. Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

Aug. 30, at Richmond, Countess CERROSI (*née* Catherine Mary Hamilton), daughter of the late James Hamilton, of Ballymacoll, county Meath, and wife of the late Count Cerrosi, of the Roman States.

Aug. 30, at Abbey Villa, Brodrick-road, Upper Tooting, after long suffering, MARY, wife of the late Rev. JOHN TYRRELL BAYLEE, for many years Secretary to the Lord's Day Observance Society.

Aug. 31, at 31, Maida-hill West, W., MARGARET, wife of the Rev. CHARLES F. KINGDON, formerly Incumbent of Bretton, near Wakefield, aged 58.

Sept. 1, at Cloverleigh, East Dulwich, GEORGE FARTHING ROBBINS, of the *Daily News*, and eldest son of Richard Robbins, of Launceston, aged 44.

Sept. 2, at the Vicarage, Heston, Middlesex, HARRIET CURLING, wife of the Rev. JAMES COHEN, Vicar, and daughter of the late Josias Nottidge, Esq.

## LATEST NEWS.

MADRID, Sept. 4.

The long-expected intelligence from the Carolines has at last arrived. A telegram received by the Ministry states that the Spanish ironclad *Aragon* has landed detachments of troops upon several of the Pelew Islands.

It is stated in official circles that the German Note on the subject of the Caroline Islands was received by the German Minster at La Granja yesterday.

The official cholera bulletin issued this morning reports 2,500 cases and 788 deaths in Spain yesterday. The returns from Cadiz are incomplete.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Porte, following the advice of France, insists on a precise date being settled for the English evacuation of Egypt. It is furthermore understood that the French Government have intimated to the Sultan that no arrangement without this will be either durable or binding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to-day met the Turkish Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Commerce, but the business was only formal, consisting merely of the exchange of credentials. Another meeting between the delegates will take place to-morrow, when the real business connected with Sir H. Wolff's mission will be entered upon.

The Sultan is interesting himself more deeply than usual with everything appertaining to the English Envoy's errand, and has placed his steam yacht at the disposal of Sir Henry Wolff in order to faciliate his journeys between Therapia and Stamboul.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.

The King and Queen of Servia have sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Locock on the death of her husband, the late British Envoy to Servia.

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The Czar and Czarina arrived at Peterhof, on their return from Kremsier, on Wednesday night, and embarked for Copenhagen on the following afternoon. In the meantime, however, a farewell audience was given to Sir E. Thornton, the British Ambassador, who, with his family, met with a very gracious reception from the Emperor and Empress.

A semi-official note has been published in Paris denying that France has done anything to envenom the dispute between Germany and Spain, and stating that the immense majority of the public opinion of France earnestly desires the end of a conflict which can only lead to fresh difficulties on both the French frontiers.

Sir Charles Warren (the *Daily News* says) has not left the Cape Colony for England; and we learn that another effort is about to be made to induce the Government to retain him in South Africa for the present. A correspondent informs us that so great is the feeling of confidence which Sir Charles Warren has established in Bechuanaland that farms which before his arrival in that country could be had for £50 cannot now be purchased for less than £1,200.

Colonel Chermside is stated to have telegraphed to Cairo that Kassala had not surrendered.

Yesterday afternoon the Earl of Carnarvon visited Bray, and opened the new sea wall and Esplanade. A loyal address was presented by the commissioners, and his Excellency suitably replied. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon, and travelled in a special train from Dublin. The town of Bray was gaily decorated.

Addressing the Limerick Diocesan Synod at its annual meeting on Thursday, Dr. Graves, the Bishop of the diocese, observed that recent attempts to improve upon their Church designation, which she refused to accept, and to withhold the title which she claimed on legal and historical grounds, had given great and reasonable offence to her members. They were, indeed, Protestant Episcopalians, but they maintained that the name of the Church of Ireland stood for a great deal more. It represented their belief that their Church had had a continuity of existence, catholic in its doctrine, apostolic in its constitution, and national in its character, over a time anterior not only to the Reformation, but even to the establishment of any other ecclesiastical institution in Ireland. When their Church was disestablished the Parliament formally assigned to it the title of the Church of Ireland. Several subsequent Acts of Parliament had designated it in the same way, and no Act of Parliament had made the use of that title illegal. By whatever name the officers of the State might deem it convenient to address them, he thought they might, without contumacy, continue to use their old title. On the motion of Archdeacon Hamilton, seconded by Mr. James Spaight, a resolution was unanimously adopted, protesting against the attempt made to deprive the Irish Church of its true and ancient title, "the Church of Ireland," and requesting the representatives of the diocese at the General Synod to aid in securing the due recognition of this, its only rightful appellation.

An evicting force was expected at Mullinavat on Thursday; and though the chapel-bells were not rung, an immense number of people assembled. There was, however, an almost complete absence of pitchforks, scythes, flails, and sticks, which were carried last week. On finding that no attempt was to be made to carry out the evictions the people dispersed. The relations between the people and the police are very strained. The local branch of the National League has interdicted all communication with the police, and the local force has been boycotted.

Sir Charles Whetham, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, died yesterday at his residence, 52, Gordon-square, after a long illness, which for some time past had prevented him taking any active part in municipal matters. The deceased gentleman was in his 74th year.

One of the most interesting features of the *fêtes* just held at Varallo, in honour of the fourth century of the birth of Gaudenzio Ferrari, was a loan collection of pictures and other works of art, illustrating the history of Valsesian art from its earliest development to the present day. Among these were several works by Ferrari himself, which are not usually accessible to the public.

## SOCIETY.

A marriage will shortly take place between Col. Hugh M'Calmont, C.B., 7th Hussars, and the Hon. Rose Bingham, daughter of the late Lord Clanmorris.

Also between Capt. G. F. C. Mackenzie, Suffolk Regiment, and Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Boulton, 14th King's Hussars, and Mrs. Boulton, Brantwood, Bournemouth.

Also between the Rev. G. Arbuthnot, eldest son of the late Mr. George Clerk Arbuthnot, of Mavisbank, Midlothian, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, and Margaret Evelyn, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Luckock, of Ely.

The marriage of Captain Lord William Cecil, Grenadier Guards, third son of the Marquis of Exeter, and Miss Tyssen-Amherst, eldest daughter of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P for West Norfolk, took place in St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, Portman-square, on Wednesday morning, in the presence of many relatives and friends of both families. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord John Cecil, his brother, as best man; and there were eight bridesmaids, namely, the Ladies Francis and Louisa Cecil, sisters of the bridegroom; the Misses Sybil, Florence, Margaret, Alice, and Geraldine Tyssen-Amherst, sisters, and Miss Villiers, cousin, of the bride. The Rev. Ridley Tyssen, M.A., incumbent of St. Patrick's, Hove, officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Webster, domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Tyssen-Amherst giving his daughter away. The wedding party afterwards assembled at Mr. and Mrs. Tyssen-Amherst's residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, for breakfast, after which the newly-wedded couple started for Didlington Hall, Norfolk.

In Temple Combe Church, Somerset, was recently solemnised the marriage of Mr. Reginald B. Dyke Acland, fifth son of Sir Henry W. Acland, K.C.B., with Miss Helen E. Fox, second daughter of the Rev. T. Fox, rector of Temple Combe. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, was attired in white satin, trimmed with French lace and orange blossoms, and wore real flowers in her hair, and a tulle veil fastened with two pearl stars, given by her mother. Her other ornaments were a pearl necklet, the gift of the bridegroom, and a pearl pendant, the gift of Sir Henry and Miss Acland. The six bridesmaids, four of whom were little girls, nieces of the bride, wore dresses of pale blue mousseline de laine, trimmed with lace, and white bonnets and hats trimmed with pale blue velvet; they wore silver bracelets and brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, and each carried a basket of pink and white carnations and heather. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prebendary Thring, rector of Alford and Hornblotton, and the Rev. A. B. Cotton, rector of Hartley Mandit, Hants. The service was choral, and the organ was played by Rev. J. C. Fox. The music for the second hymn was composed expressly for the occasion by Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. Among the guests present were Sir Henry and Miss Acland, Lady and the Misses Cotton, Mr. Mills, Mr. H. D. Acland, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Acland, Rev. C. J. and Mrs. Sale, Miss Fox, Mr. and the Misses Dendy, Mr. Muirhead, Miss Peach, and Mrs. Bower. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Derby, *en route* for Scotland. The bride's travelling dress was brown corded silk trimmed with a lighter shade; brown bonnet to match, with a bunch of pink carnations.

At St. Peter's Church, Kensington Park-road, Bayswater, was lately celebrated the marriage of Mr. Frederick Davies, younger son of Mr. Ellis Davies, of Faulkner-square, Liverpool, and Miss Georgina Maud Fisher, fourth daughter of Sir Geo. Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I. The wedding party, which met at the church soon after eleven o'clock, included, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James Davies, and Misses Ethel and Alice Davies, Captain and Mrs. D'Arcy Clarke, Captain and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Davies, Miss Florence Kellner, Dr. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Marcet, Mrs. Matson and Miss Isabel Matson, Mr. and Mrs. Heath Stubbs and Miss Beatrice Heath Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooke and Miss Florence Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. M'Nicoll, Miss Wotherspoon, Mr. Porter, Mr. Russell, Mr. Owen Lewis, Mr. Heaps, and Mr. Greenway. Lady Kellner was unable to attend her daughter's wedding, owing to illness. The bride, who was conducted to the altar by her father, Sir George Kellner, was handsomely attired in rich ivory satin duchesse, the petticoat and train being tastefully trimmed with orange blossoms, myrtle, and jessamine. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and long tulle veil, which was fastened to the hair by two diamond pins, gifts from Mrs. Ellis Davies. Her other ornaments included a diamond bracelet and diamond pendant, the bridegroom's presents. The bridesmaids looked particularly well in costumes of coffee-coloured brocaded organdy muslin, trimmed with lace and sashes of brown satin merveilleux, and had lace hats to match, lined with brown velvet, and trimmed with satin. Each wore a gold bangle, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses, the two little children carrying baskets to correspond. Mrs. D'Arcy Clarke wore an elegant dress, the petticoat being composed of coral and bronze velvet broché, and the bodice and train of rich bronze satin duchesse with bonnet and feathers to match. The Rev. Edmund Oldfield, of Wilmslowe, Cheshire, officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Oldham, Sir George Kellner giving his daughter away. On leaving the church the wedding party repaired to Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, for breakfast. After breakfast the newly-wedded couple took leave of their friends, and started on their way to the Austrian Tyrol, where they purpose spending the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was composed of beige-coloured etamine, with crimson stripes, handsomely trimmed with crimson velvet, with which she wore a bonnet to match, having crimson velvet strings.

On the 11th ult., at St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Annie Catherine Mort, elder daughter of the late Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, of Greenoaks, Sydney, New South Wales, with the Right Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, Missionary Bishop in Melanesia, younger son of the late Bishop of Lichfield. The officiating clergy were the Rev. William Selwyn, rector of Bromfield, Salop, and brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Abraham, Canon of Lichfield, and the Rev. Dr. Codrington, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. The bride's dress consisted of a skirt and bodice of white Sicilienne silk, trimmed with handsome point de gaze, and train of white crêpe de Chine, looped with bouquets of orange blossom; a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossom. The two bridesmaids, the youthful daughters of the bridegroom, wore dresses of India muslin, blue sashes, and white hats, trimmed with white feathers. After the ceremony, the wedding guests were entertained at breakfast by the bride's sister, Mrs. Atkinson, at Oxford-terrace. Among the numerous guests present were Mrs. Selwyn, the mother of the bridegroom, Admiral Sir A. and Lady Hoskins, Archdeacon and Mrs. Balston, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, Rev. W., Mrs., and Miss Selwyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell. &c.

The marriage of the Rev. Edward Maude Scott, rector of Sudbourne and Orford, Suffolk, son of Mr. John Scott, M.D., with Miss Ida Marion Fenwick, daughter of Mr. George John Fenwick, of Crag Head, Bournemouth, took place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, the 11th ult. Mr. John Scott, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by two little pages and two little bridesmaids. The bridesmaids, nieces of the bride, were dressed in frocks of white mull muslin with broad yellow sashes, mob caps with yellow ribbons, bronze shoes and stockings, and mittens. Each wore a pearl and coral arrow brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a basket of carnations. The bride wore bodice and train of ivory faille armure silk, the front being draped with Carrickmacross lace. She had small sprays of orange blossoms in her hair and a tulle veil, fastened by a large diamond crescent, the gift of her father. The pages were in picturesque costumes, consisting of white satin tunics and trunk hose, with full white chemisettes and sleeves, white satin shoes, and white felt hats with long white ostrich feathers. Each wore a pearl and coral pin, and a bunch of clove carnations, the bridegroom's gifts. Mrs. Fenwick, the bride's mother, was attired in grey broché velvet, with full waistcoat of pale pink crêpe, and steel and black lace bonnet, trimmed with blush roses. Mrs. Jeffreys, sister of the bride, wore white silk, with waistcoat and trimmings of chartreuse-green, and bonnet to correspond. Mrs. Scott was in dark green velvet and satin, and the Misses Scott in cream surah, with collar and cuffs of ruby velvet. The marriage rite was performed by the Rev. G. Murray, vicar of Shrivenham, assisted by the Rev. Baden Powell. The services was fully choral. The wedding party afterwards reassembled, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick, at Eaton-square, for breakfast. The Rev. Edward M. Scott and his bride started at three o'clock for York, on their way to Scotland, where they will pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn-coloured vigogne, with waistcoat, collar, and cuffs of crimson velvet; crimson straw hat, trimmed with velvet of the same shade, and a fawn-coloured bird's breast in front.

Lady Randolph Churchill opened a successful bazaar on Aug. 13 at Woodstock, the object being to aid the fund for building a reading-room and coffee tavern at Combe, a village near Woodstock. The Rev. R. Majendie, the rector of Woodstock, and Mrs. Majendie entertained Lady Randolph Churchill, Hon. E. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Adela Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Hearn, and Mr. Moore at luncheon, and afterwards the party adjourned to the school-house, where the stalls were arranged, and, on their arrival, the mayor's little daughter, Miss Pratt, presented Lady Randolph Churchill with a splendid posy bouquet tied up with Lord Randolph Churchill's colours. Then the Rev. R. Majendie, in a short but appropriate speech, introduced Lady Randolph Churchill, who had come from Canford early that morning expressly to open the bazaar. The booths were extremely picturesque, being arbours formed of verdure and gracefully adorned with garlands and wreaths of flowers. The flower-stall was a mass of rare and beautiful blossoms, besides fine fruit. It was presided over by the wife of the late mayor, Mrs. Eccles. The refreshment table, which was artistically laid out, was under the superintendence of the present mayoress, Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. Majendie's booth was particularly well filled with articles of all kinds, both useful and ornamental. She was assisted by Miss Adela Brooke, and Miss and Master Eccles. The Loan Court contained objects of interest, such as many relics of the poet Chaucer, who lived at Woodstock; and specimens of cutlery which used to be made in the town, as well as gloves which are still manufactured there, besides a quilt of appliqué satin, worked by Mrs. Brooke, and a second quilt, copied from Queen Elizabeth's counterpane, the work of the same clever-fingered lady. Amongst the numerous visitors who patronised the bazaar were Lord and Lady Valentia, Lady Churchill and Hon. Victoria Spencer, Mrs. Mason and party, &c. Lady Randolph Churchill's costume consisted of dark green cashmere and mouse-coloured silk, and black hat trimmed with gold. Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby wore a striped blue and white flannel dress and hat to match. Mrs. Majendie was attired in an Algerian costume. Miss Adela Brooke wore ottoman silk, colour terra-cotta, with bonnet and gloves to correspond. The stall-holders drove a thriving trade during the afternoon, and nearly everything was disposed of when the bazaar closed.

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The arrangements regarding the Egyptian Loan having been completed, Mr. Edgar Vincent left England on Wednesday for Cairo.

It is stated that to-day the Positivists will commemorate the death of Comte by making a pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey. An address will be afterwards given at Newton Hall by Prof. Beesley. To-morrow (Sunday), September 6th, the Positivists propose to make a pilgrimage to the Tower.

During the last financial year the number of volumes consulted in the reading-room of the British Museum was 1,100,450. The readers were 154,729; 31,747 volumes and pamphlets were added to the library, of which 3,376 were presented, 10,127 received in pursuance of English copyright, 1,486 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 5,835 acquired by purchase; 2,890 parcels of newspapers were also received, and the number of volumes bound was 21,621.

The preacher at the evening service on Sunday next will be Canon Carter, of Truro, and not Canon T. T. Carter, of Clewer,

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

### NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on September 5, 12, 19, and 26.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(SIXTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | W | ad | E |
| 2. | O | | G |
| 3. | L | ombard | Y |
| 4. | F | o | P |
| 5. | F | libbertigibbe | T |

Solutions have been received from Paddy, Chelmsford, Katydid, Sociable, Bios, Roma, M.A.E.B., Pegasus, Pansy, Vertumnus, Random Shot, Peewit, Tim, The Owl, Iris, Muddles, Mac, Etak, Hampton Courtier, Waddles, and Knutsford.

JULY TIES.—A Casual, Land o' Nod, and Senga have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(SEVENTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

Each has its votaries just now,
Which to prefer I know not, I vow.

1.

You find that this is used oftimes
By those who are accused of crimes.

2.

Mr. Plimsoll, we know, hoped by its aid,
To save the sacrifice of life to trade.

3.

After it already a hat is named,
Soon for a canal it will be famed.

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The Anniversary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom will be celebrated on Tuesday next, the Nativity of the B.V.M., at St. Thomas's, Regent-street; the service to commence at 11 a.m.

At an early hour on Thursday morning the workshops, dormitories, offices, and stores of the Islington Boys' Home and Industrial School were destroyed by fire. The failure of the pillar alarm in Copenhagen-street to act caused much delay in procuring the assistance of the Fire Brigade.

The Queen has approved of the appointment by the Home Secretary of Mr. Henry Bargrave Deane, of the South-Eastern Circuit, to the Recordership of Margate, vacant by the death of Mr. Douglas Kingsford. Mr. Deane was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November, 1870.

A mass meeting of the hands on strike at the works of Sir W. Armstrong and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, was held on Thursday afternoon on the Town Moor, about 8,000 men being present. It was decided that out of the wages to be received on Saturday a subscription should be made towards the preliminary expenses of the executive, and it was announced that an appeal would be made to every part of the country.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., wrote on Wednesday to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging a letter in reply to a communication Mr. Henry made to his Grace, in which he expressed his desire to afford the people of Connemara at the ensuing general election the opportunity of expressing, as they did in 1880, their opinion of the rival policies of the followers of Mr. Parnell and of the late Mr. Butt. Mr. Henry acknowledges the frankness of the Archbishop's reply, but says he learns with regret that he and his clergy and the people have gone over to Mr. Parnell and his party. Mr. Henry does not doubt the sincerity of the conviction the Archbishop expresses, that owing to the present state of political complications in England no other course will ensure any permanent good being obtained for Ireland, but proceeds to refer to the great reforms in Ireland which have followed directly from the reasonable and moderate action of Mr. Butt and his followers.

A demonstration in favour of land law reform took place on Thursday at Portree, Skye. A large number of people marched in procession through the village, with banners bearing appropriate mottoes. At the meeting which followed Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Picton, M.P., Mr. Fraser Mackintosh, M.P., the Rev. D. Macgregor, from Chicago, and others, the attendance including several delegates from the Land Restoration League at Glasgow and other towns. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party for passing the Franchise Bill, and directing attention to the crofter question and the administration of justice in the Highlands. Several of the delegates advised the crofters to resist eviction to the utmost.

The Great Eastern is about to undergo another phase in her chequered career. By order of Mr. Justice Chitty she is to be offered for sale by auction at Lloyd's next month. She is at present lying idle off Milford.

Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., who was last week thrown from his horse and received several severe injuries, still lies in a precarious condition. Messages of sympathy have been received from many of the leading politicians and the local Liberal Associations, while the local Conservatives have publicly expressed their sympathy with the hon. gentleman.

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